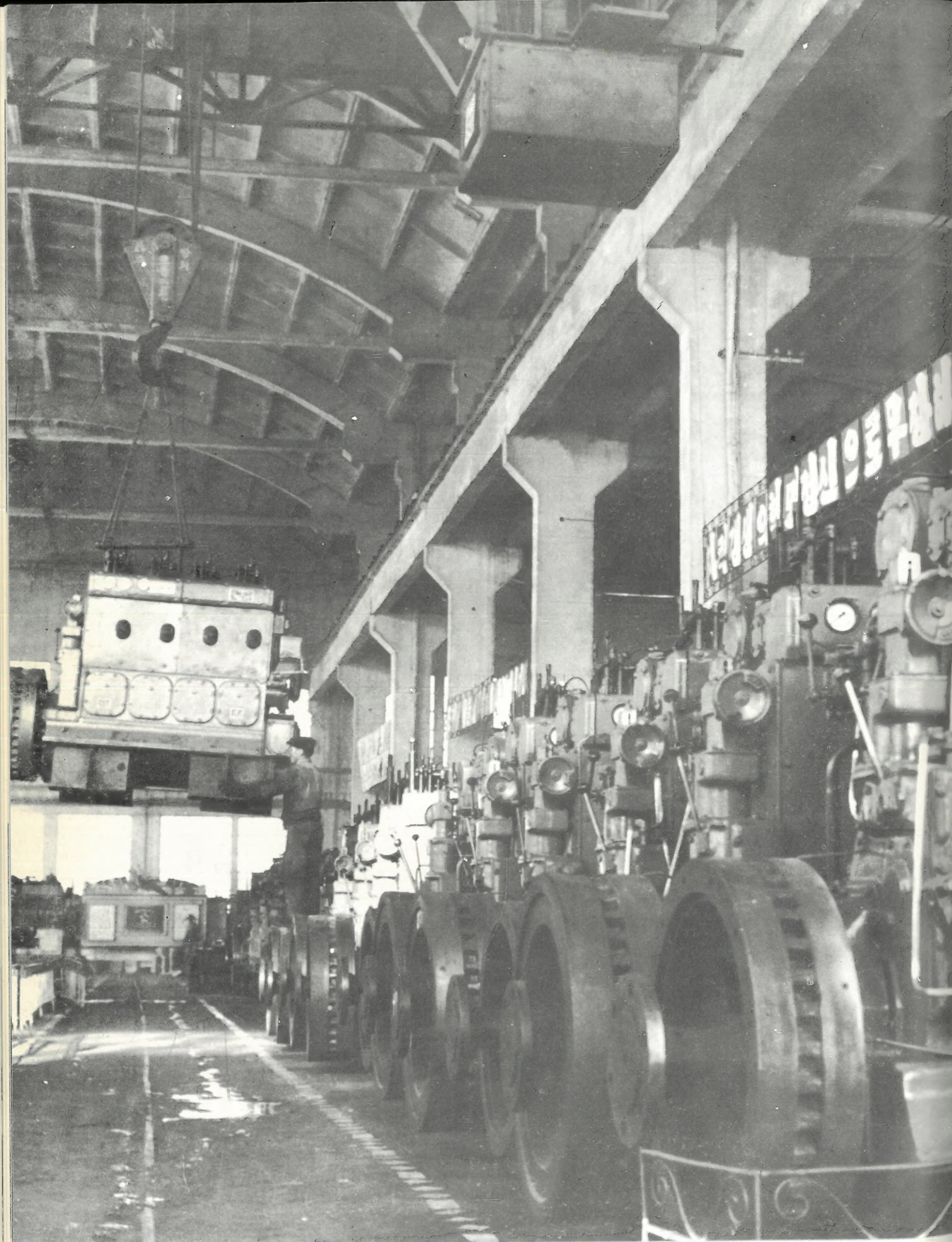




Korea Today
PYONGYANG 5 1966



The Bookjoong Machine Plant turns out diesel engines in large quantities

Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: The day is over.
Kim Seung Won (centre), a
Labour Hero, leader of the Ma-
chine-building shop of the Rak-
won machine plant, tells his
friends about what he has been
thinking about a new project.
During the Korean war he
made a new tool "Seungwon"
which made productivity rise
considerably. In the postwar
years he did much in the manu-
facture of the excavator "Jang-
baik" and many other building-
machines. He always talks with
other workers about technical in-
novation

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul
BACK COVER: The Songdan Rest-
home mantled in fresh verdure

Photo by Yang Ki Sung
INSIDE BACK COVER: Korean red
ginseng

5

1966

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A view of the Kim Chaik Iron Works

KOREA'S IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

AFTER their occupation of Korea the Japanese built a few blast furnaces on the coastal areas of Korea. They figured it would be more profitable for them to smelt iron in Korea before shipping it to Japan. They took to their country some 90 per cent of pig iron and over 70 per cent of steel produced in Korea.

The metallurgical industry that the Japanese had in Korea was not much, to start with. But, when they surrendered in the Second World War, they dismantled most of it. Then came the Americans to start the Korean war and they

reduced to the ground all the iron and steel works that had been rehabilitated, to some extent, after the country's liberation.

So, all in all, it is no exaggeration to say that Korea's metallurgical industry was built after the ceasefire in July 1953.

The U.S. aggressors wrought havoc with Korea's iron and steel industry in the Korean war. To take one case, the American planes dropped more than two bombs on every square metre of the compound of the Hwanghai Iron Works. The story was the same with all other metallur-

gical plants.

But the workers of the land did not lose heart.

At the Hwanghai Iron Works the workers set on rebuilding their plant under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance in the same spirit that they had displayed against the enemy in the wartime. They collected materials and parts from the war debris. In three months the silica shop and the thin plate shop were put into operation. In June, 1954 open hearth No. 1, twice as big as the old one, gave out the first flow of molten iron.

Things were happening in other parts of the land, too. In the Kim Chaik Iron Works the coke oven and blast furnace No. 1 began to work; at the Sungjin Steel Works the steel and rolling shops started operation, in Chungjin converters were performing at the steel plant. Then at the Kangsun Steel Works electric furnaces and rolling machines were commissioned.

In 1953 our iron and steel industry produced 8,000 tons of steel and structural steel. By 1956, the last year of the Three-Year Plan, the country turned out 231,000 tons of pig iron, granulated iron included.

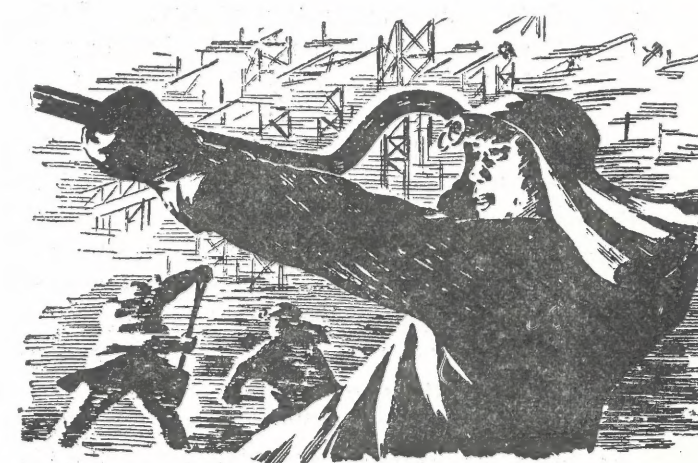
The three-year plan was designed mainly for the post-war rehabilitation, which was successfully carried out. Then came the Five-Year Plan which started in 1957 but was fulfilled ahead of the set time in 1960—the plan which marked the first stage of the technical reconstruction of the economy.

The country needed more iron and steel products. Consequently, the five-year plan foresaw rehabilitating those metallurgical installations which were partially rebuilt, equipping better and enlarging those rebuilt, and building new branches in this field.

The Hwanghai Iron Works began to build blast furnace No. 1. It was of course not an easy task for the workers as they had had no experience in building the blast furnace. Still worse, they were short of equipment. But they refused to step back. Their extraordinary endeavor and creativeness made them complete the project four months ahead of schedule.

From the blast furnace that was believed to be able to produce only 190,000 tons a year at best, the smelters of the Kim Chaik Iron Works secured 270,000 tons of pig iron in 1957. The Kangsun Steel Works doubled the annual output of its rolling mill, breaking the old record.

During the Five-Year Plan period a number of metallurgical facilities were rehabilitated, reconstructed, and modernized. Compared with 1956 the output swiftly rose in 1960: pig iron 3.7-fold, steel 3.4-fold, and structural steel 3.6-fold. Also the unbalance in the field of metallurgical industry, a legacy of Japanese rule, was gradually eliminated. In 1944 the ratio of





At the ingot shop of the Hwanghai Iron Works

the output among pig iron, steel, and steel products stood at 100:30:22. But it changed to 100:74:56 in 1960.

Remarkable changes were also made in the range of steel products, turning out a great variety of rolled steel.

These successes meant that the nation's metallurgical industry having been rebuilt and expanded, in scale and equipment, was ready to meet the needs of the country for building an independent economy. Also the range of its production widened, and its structure went through a radical change. In another word, the country's iron and steel industry could satisfy the needs of the national economy for steel.

In a short time of five or six years after the armistice our iron and steel industry became to stand on a firm base, from which it could go further and stimulate the all-round development of the national economy.

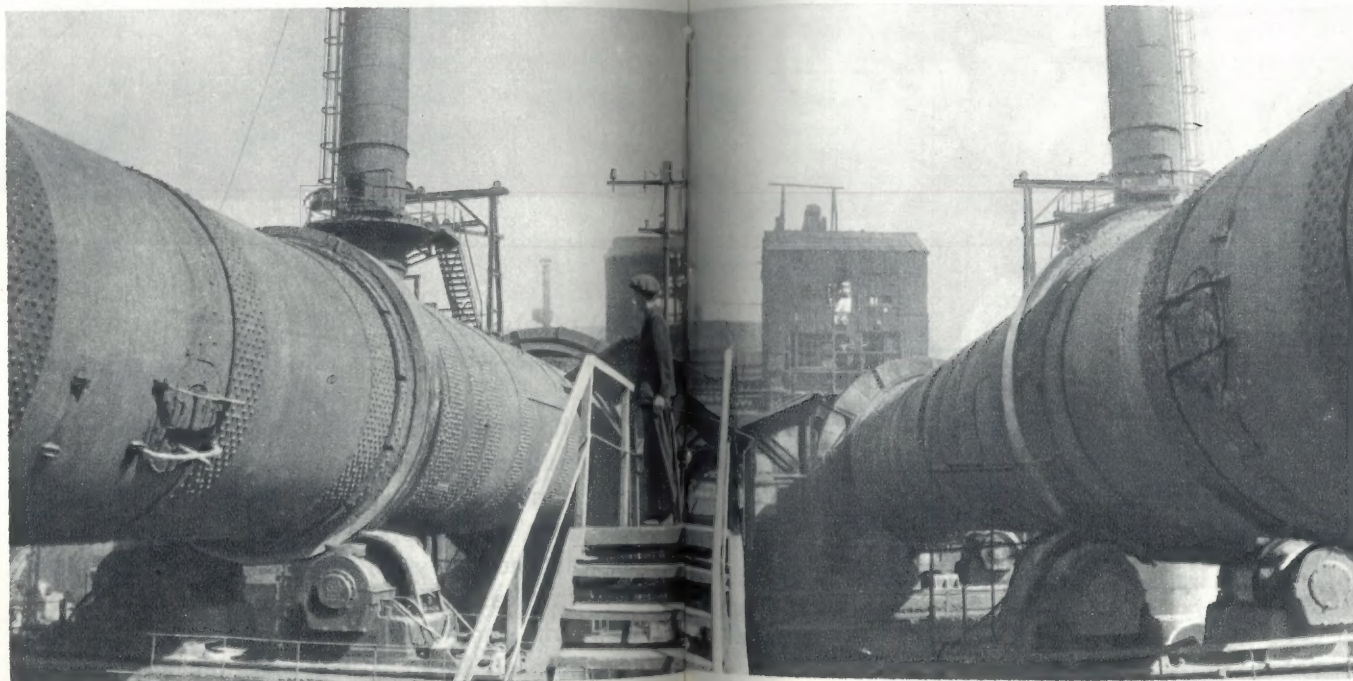
In the current Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967), emphasis has been on remedying deficiencies to

be found in iron and steel plants, and expanding them, and raising more the utility rate of production facilities through the technical innovation movement.

At the Kim Chaik Iron Works the production capacity of blast furnace No. 1 was raised 3.3 times compared with the days of Japanese rule thanks to new smelting methods.

The rolling shop of the Kangsun Steel Works was modernized to double its output.

It has been the consistent stand of the state that the iron and steel industry should be developed in accordance with fuel and raw materials available in the country. Consequently, now ferro-coke and ball iron are extensively being used in smelting. Also notable successes have been registered in the study of gasifica-



Converters of the Chungjin Steel Works

tion of anthracite and the method of relay steel heating in the converter.

Mention also should be made of training an army of metallurgical technicians during these years. In the days of Japanese rule one could count the number of Korean technicians in metal industry on one's finger. But now the country boasts of an army of technicians—one for every 23 workers and tens of thousands of highly skilled workers.

Since the country started the current Seven-Year Plan, the iron and steel industry has been reinforced and modernized. And its scope has

expanded greatly, too.

Today, the Hwanghai Iron Works alone produces steel 4.1 times as much as Korea's total annual steel output in the days of Japanese rule. In old days the Kangsun Steel Works could do only 10,000 tons of steel a year, but it is now a modern steel mill to produce annually a great volume of steel and wire, seamless pipes and other products. Today our metallurgical industry produces in 47 days as much steel as turned out in one year 1944 under Japanese rule. And the quality and range of products have been radically improved and enlarged. Various kinds of acid-alkali-proof and heat resisting special steels and alloys are being turned out as well.

Now thanks to the developing metallurgical

industry Korea is manufacturing machine tools, lorries, tractors, and other machines, equipment and installations for factories, power stations, and mines besides building materials.

The workers of metallurgical industry having laid the firm foundation, are diligently working to surpass their quotas for steel production under the current Seven-Year Plan.

Steel products made at the Kangsun Steel Works



A STORY ABOUT A WORKTEAM

LI CHAN SOON

Cha Eui Suk is the leader of a workteam at the engine-making shop of the Bookjoong Machine-building Factory. It is a fourteen-member team.

For the past five years the workteam has introduced on the average some 60 suggestions and new ideas into production every year, and overfulfilled their annual production targets, giving much benefit to the state.

THEIR MOTTO

Only eight years ago, the team looked far different from what it is today. To start with, most of the team members were fresh from middle school and unskilled, except few, Cha Eui Suk, Pak Myung Joon, and one or two others.

So, the workteam as a whole was at low levels technically, and its output was not what it should have been.

It was around this time that the Jin Eung Won workteam of the Kangsun Steel Works started the "Chullima Workteam Movement" under the slogan, "One for all and all for one." It was a mass innovation movement calling upon every workteam to unite and help each other in every way and everything—production, technique, and everyday life—and improve everybody's welfare and promote the country's prosperity.

The movement spread all over the country in no time, and the steel-makers of the Kangsun Steel Works showed a great advancement.



Members of the Cha Eui Suk Chullima Workteam discussing about advanced work methods

Such news caused Cha Eui Suk, the team-leader, to ponder over many things.

He recalled the miserable life of his father who fell from overwork before the country's liberation. But what a difference now, he thought. His life was joyous and promised so many good things. When he thought like this, he felt there could not be anything beyond his power.

He made up his mind. The whole country is seething with socialist construction, and his team will take part in the Chullima workteam movement. He himself should work de-

votedly for every member of the team, and the team should take care of everyone.

First of all, he felt he should help Jang Jung Il who had just started to work. The team-leader moved his machine next to Jang Jung Il's and helped him with his work. And when the day was over he showed Jang how things were to be done.

The team-leader also helped other unskilled workers. He checked with them if their tools were in order, and explained to them about their work orders.

Then other skilled workers began



Workteam leader Cha Eui Suk, a factory college student, is seen preparing for his graduation thesis

to follow suit and helped the unskilled ones of the team.

And the team leader told his team members about some advanced workteams, how they worked, how they helped each other, and what their achievements were.

Soon new changes began to take place in the team. All the team members began to help each other and became closer to each other like a big family. And everyone was determined to do his utmost in carrying out the production quotas given to the workteam.

In this way the true meaning of "one for all and all for one" gradually rooted deep among the team members giving a fresh impetus to exhibiting their zeal.

It was in 1959 that the Cha Eui Suk workteam formally registered itself to be in the Chullima workteam movement. Everyone in the factory wished them well in their resolve. The team members strived hard to carry out their determination.

Within a year or so they introduced into production about 40 cases of advanced techniques and new ideas. The workteam overfulfilled its quotas by 7.6 per cent in 1959, and 11.2 per cent in 1960.

However, they did not rest content with such successes.

As the nation started the 7-Year Plan in 1961, the Cha Eui Suk workteam resolved to redouble their efforts. They have brought about

technical innovations, raised considerably their cultural and technical standards, and set fine examples in every way.

FOR TECHNICAL INNOVATION

Now the Cha Eui Suk workteam is taking the lead in the movement for technical innovation. And their collective efforts bore many fruits. (Of course there were some done by individuals.)

One day, the team had a meeting to discuss how to improve their work in making parts of the diesel engine. After the meeting a girl turner Hwang Kyoo Keun conceived an idea to make a new jig, which would make the work easier and improve the quality of the products. The new jig would not tolerate even one-hundredth millimetre's difference in precision. She kept working on her ideas.

Now the new jig was made, and there was a test. But somewhat it did not work as expected. The girl was rather down-hearted. The worst part of it was that she simply could not detect the cause.

At the end of the day, the team-leader together with the girl turner brought the jig into the lounge. And now, other members too followed. Though the shift was over, no one wanted to go home. There was soon a general discussion about the jig by all workteam members. Everyone said he or she would re-examine the work and check if the required precision was maintained in making the new jig. And this emboldened Hwang Kyoo Keun.

At last, thanks to the endeavour made by all the members of the team, there was a new jig.

Last year an urgent task was assigned to the Bookjoong Machine-building Plant. It was to produce more than 400 hot bulb engines of 100 h.p. for water-lifting machines before the year's farming season. And it meant the Cha Eui Suk workteam had to turn out parts going into the engines in a few months.

Several consultations and discussions were held and it was decided to build 2 single-purpose lathes for cutting nuts and to make new jigs to be used in turning out complex parts.

Engineer Jang Jung Il and two

factory's college students Hwang Kyoo Keun and Kim Choon Yung worked out the designing. In the meantime the workteam leader and some members dismantled old machines to get needed parts. Jang Sang Won and Li Yong Sik collected materials needed for making the machine-tools.

All reserves were tapped. After a month there appeared two new machines and fifteen jigs. Then various cutting methods were introduced. All this raised the production about two times, and the workteam fulfilled its assignment in four months.

At this point, it must be mentioned that the Cha Eui Suk workteam is working also in the spirit of aiding the South Koreans who are fighting against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. They have added the name of Kim Joong Bai to the roster of the team—Kim Joong Bai was a South Korean fighter who fell in the struggle for national liberation. And the team members make it a rule to fulfil his quotas in addition to their own. It has boosted remarkably the output. They also exercise utmost care in handling the machines and tools and in economizing materials.

They teach each other and learn from each other



EVERYONE STUDIES

After a day's work the team-leader together with Kim Choon Yung and Hwang Kyoo Keun, the two girl workers of his team, goes to the library of the engineering college. Here they consult reference books for their graduation papers. The three are going to finish the courses at the engineering college this year. Their papers are on the production of diesel engines. Team-leader Cha Eui Suk's thesis will be on "the manufacturing of gas valve and its processes." Their papers would deal with rather complicated problems—selection of proper materials, designing of tools, calculation of cutting capacity of the tools, etc. But these theoretical problems will be solved in the course of study and working.

When they came to the plant for

the first time, almost all of them were mere middle school graduates. Very often they had felt at a loss when they stood before the machine. But they were determined to learn. And they organized, first of all, a study group in their workteam to raise the level of general education. Then they took the preparatory courses for the engineering college for two years from 1960. And after that they have been in the college during the past four years.

Six members of the team have already finished the college or higher technical schools, and the rest are studying at the college or higher technical schools. Thanks to studying while working, the theoretical and technical levels of the team members have risen—a factor which plays an important role in modernizing equipment and installations and reducing

the gaps between manual and mental work.

Not only in work but in recreation the workteam is doing a good job. The workteam is a light musical band and it is quite popular in the plant.

Baik Seung Rak, a member of the team, has written many poems, several of which have been published. Now they are growing into the workers of the new type developed in an allround way, and they take the lead in the technical innovation and cultural life in the plant.

"The plant is our university. We shall continue to speed up the march of the Chullima," says the team-leader.

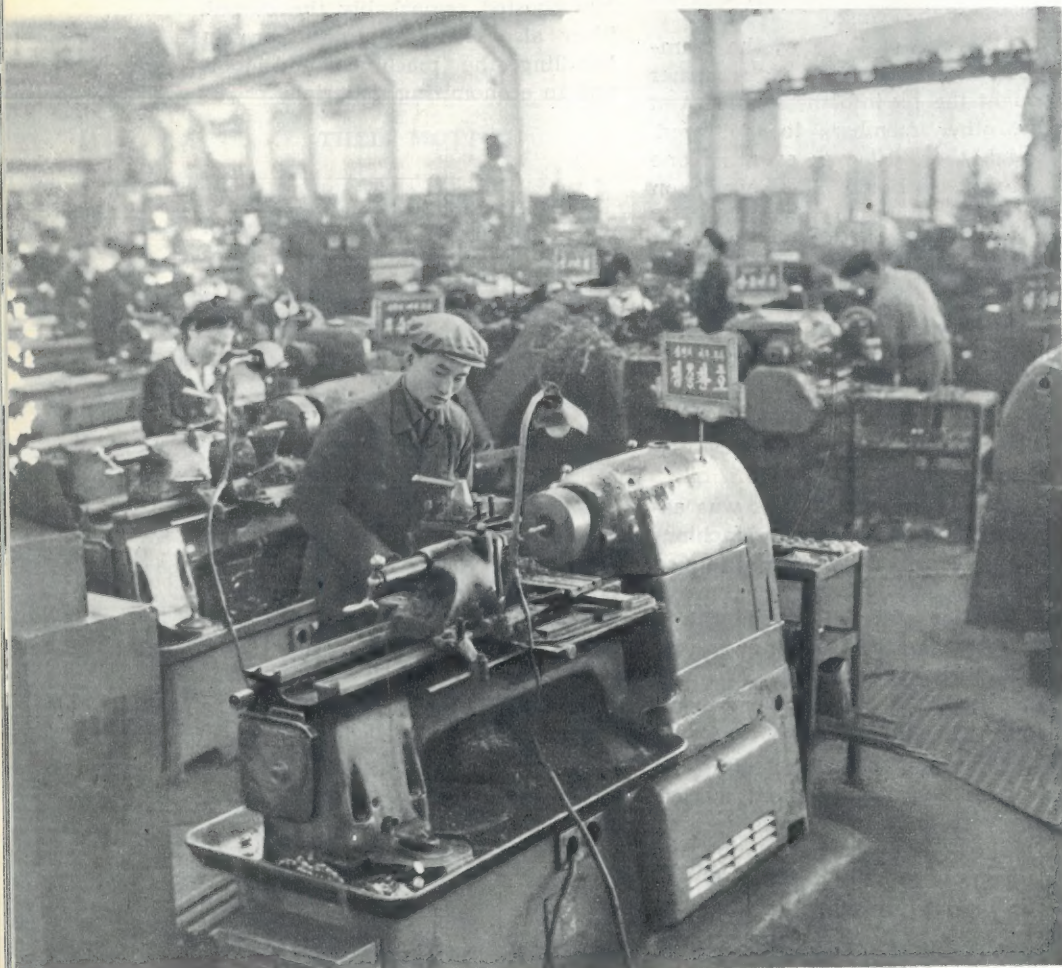
The Cha Eui Suk workteam was given twice the title of Chullima Workteam, the first one in 1960 and the second in 1962.

THE CHULLIMA MOVEMENT KEEPS EXPANDING

The Chullima Workteam movement in our country, the initiative of the Jin Eung Won workteam of the Kangsun Steel Works in 1959, keeps progressing and expanding with a fresh force.

As of December 1965, there were over 26,000 workteams that won the title of "Chullima Workteam" and "Chullima Class" involving some 980,000 factory and office workers, co-op farmers, and students. Among them were 422 "Twice Chullima Workteams" or "Classes". And now millions are in the movement. So far 143 workshops have been honoured with the name of "Chullima Work-shop," then there are 21 "Chullima Factories," the Daian Electric Appliances Factory included, and 10 "Chullima Schools."

A part of the shop where the Cha Eui Suk Chullima Workteam members work



Labour Hero WON DO JOONG

HUH SUNG BIN

SPRING has come to Songrim, a city of iron. Won Do Joong, a veteran worker, greeting the May Day—the joyous holiday of May—feels getting younger at heart. He is over seventy, but Won Do Joong is much too young for the age.

One balmy spring day, he went out to take a walk taking his grandchildren with him.

He walked leisurely along the beaten track which leads to the park on a hill. He likes the park, because from here he can have a bird's-eye view of the Hwanghai Iron Works, his iron works.

He still remembers. It was May Day eight years ago. He went up there. He was excited more than ever. He was going to have a good view of the No. 1 blast furnace and coke oven that had started operation on the eve of the holiday. As he stood on the crest, a thousand emotions were crowded into his mind.

The furnace had been mercilessly destroyed by the U.S. bombs during the war. But the workers had risen up to rebuild it into a yet bigger furnace as fast as they could.

Before him on that morning unfolded not one furnace but two newly built, the steel shop with open-hearth that could turn out hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, the big coke oven, and the rolling shop. "To come to think of it," he said to himself, "it hasn't been very long but the works certainly has changed its looks."

Won Do Joong has spent most years of his life at the Hwanghai Iron Works. As a matter of fact, he was one of the labourers hired by the Japanese

Zaibatsu Mitsubishi when it started to build the iron works in 1916, six years after Japan's occupation of Korea.

Since then he has shared ups and downs with the iron works.

In those days when Korea was under Japanese rule, Won Do Joong fought against the cruel exploitation by the Japanese monopoly capital. He was driven to back-breaking toil day in and day out, and poverty always shadowed him.

The picture changed with the country's liberation (August, 1945). He felt for the first time his life being worthwhile and devoted his all for the building of a new Korea. Ever since to him the iron works has been everything, pains and heartaches, joys and glory.

* * *

One summer night in 1953 when the guns were silent on this land, Won Do Joong spent the night on the ruins of the iron works.

The iron works was savagely destroyed in the Korean war (June 1950—July 1953) launched by Washington. The furnace, open-hearth and the rolling installations that had given much steel after liberation were reduced to ashes.

He felt his heart rending when he touched the cooled body of the furnace and the chimney destroyed by bombardment from the enemy warships. Fired with burning hatred at the enemy, he resolved. "You blessed Yankees, see! We'll build a yet grander iron works here. Then we'll pour molten iron over your

head!"

He had taken part in rebuilding the iron works. It was after World War II. You see, the Japanese defeated had to run fast from Korea, but they dismantled the works before fleeing.

However, that night things looked worse, far worse, to him than those days. Simply the whole iron works was not there, and he could hardly know from where they should start in rebuilding it.

It was a few days later Premier Kim Il Sung came to the iron works. Having made a round of the compound of the war-destroyed plant, the Premier discussed with the workers about the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the iron works. Then he explained to them about the situation and prospect of the land—we will build a new country. He also told them in detail what they should rebuild first.

Greatly inspired by the visit of Premier Kim Il Sung, Won Do Joong with young workers set about rebuilding the open-hearth first. The workers who had gone to the front to fight the enemy began to return to the works. In only one year after the ceasefire, there appeared a modern open-hearth, which began to give steel. The enemy was sure that Hwanghai Iron Works would never rise up again. Never?

It was but the first step. Much work was yet to be done to make the whole works breathe again.

Now the workers set about rebuilding the furnace, rather building a new one, on their own. And Won Do Joong was among them. How eager and proud he was! For that matter, all the workers were in high spirits. The veteran worker Won Do Joong felt as if he had been rejuvenated.

To be sure, in his lifetime he had made various kinds of installations at the Hwanghai Iron Works, yet he had had no experience of building such a giant structure like the furnace. The factory management entrusted him with the task of guiding the metal working, welding, etc. needed for the furnace and open-hearth. And he was more than ready. He said to himself: "This would be my life-time work for the country, and we will show the Americans once more what the Korean people can do. We'll build the furnace in the shortest time possible." He had brought and placed his bed in a corner of the office on the construction site. He put heart and soul in the construction of the furnace.

The project was not an ordinary one, to say the least: thousands of blueprints should be drawn; more than 600 large and complicated machines and equipment—blowers, winches, cooling devices, automatic

gauges, and a thousand and one things—be made. The metal frames alone would need some 10,000 tons of metal. How to tackle all these? There were repeated discussions. In the end, all agreed they could do the job in one year!

However, once they started to work, a host of difficulties cropped up. To start with, everything was short of—materials and equipment—then not enough skilled hands. Also technical problems, too. But the builders did not budge.

Won Do Joong, too, worked feeling the deep sense of responsibility. The rich experience he had accumulated in metal working enabled him to propose a series of new ideas.

He worked out a large machine that could bend huge iron plates for the furnace, each 30 mm. in thickness and weighting 2.5 tons. Then he boldly introduced the electric welding method in the assembling of the furnace body, which saved them some 8,500 man-days. Besides, Won Do Joong suggested that the huge 60-ton pipe be made on the ground before lifting it on the top of the furnace, 60 metres high.

The factory management and young workers did not want to see him working on the top of the furnace. However, an emphatic "Yes!" was his answer, even when temperature was 25 degrees below zero. He was a great inspiration to the young workers.

At last the rehabilitation and construction of the furnace was completed thanks to the joined strength of the workers, to the rapid improvement of their skill and technique, and what's more, to the strong will of the workers determined to devote everything to the country's socialist construction.

On April 30, 1958, Premier Kim Il Sung came again to the Hwanghai Iron Works. This time to attend the ceremony for commissioning the No. 1 blast furnace and coke oven. That day the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly awarded Won Do Joong the title of Labour Hero in recognition of his great exploits.

He could not sleep a wink that night. Visualizing the imposing figure of the giant furnace they had built on their own, Won Do Joong looked back upon the old days. Many things that had taken place more than 40 years ago came back to him. When the Japanese imperialists built the furnace, he wanted so much to learn something about smelting, but he was slapped by a Japanese foreman; he said Won was snooping around! The fights he had with them.

In his mind's eye he saw those workers who defended the iron works with their lives during the Korean war. He said to himself, "Victory has been ours, but it was not an easy one, we had to travel a thorny path."

People coaxed him to retire and lead a quiet life for the rest of his days. But he had no mind for it, and he was not grateful to the well-meant words either.

A few days later a worker remarked to him saying that he thought Won had celebrated his 61st birthday, but evidently he was misinformed. Old Won Do Joong, his face beaming, sang a ditty:

"Labour is the elixir of life.

Today working is a song itself.

It keeps you always young...."

One day, Won Do Joong decided to join the factory's music circle and asked the leader to take him in. Now a member of the circle, Grandpa Won enthusiastically is learning songs like a kid. He would sing the songs that he had learned for the family. He is known as a good "singer" to appear in public. He became a member of the elders' folk song chorus. When he is on the stage, together with Jang Soo Yung and Joo Gi Nam who had spent sixty years at the Hwanghai Iron Works, the audience give them a big hand.

People say the song that they sing is the song of eternal youth.

In the wake of the No. 1 furnace, they built the No. 2 furnace, too, taking only half a year, four months ahead of schedule. Much credit for this must go to Won Do Joong.

In connection with the construction of the No. 2 furnace into which more than 2,500 tons of equipment and installations and thousands of tons of metal reinforcement went, he was honoured with the title of Twice Labour Hero.

Won Do Joong who was exploited and maltreated in the old days has displayed to the full all his talents and abilities as master of the country since liberation.

In addition to his work at the Hwanghai Iron Works, he is deputy to the Songrim City People's Assembly and candidate member of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

SOUTH KOREAN MINERS IN WEST GERMANY

According to the "Seoul Central Radio," the plight of the South Korean miners sold off to West Germany is beyond description—they are persecuted and exploited. Every one owes a large debt to the coal mine owners.

Speaking of the 475 miners shipped to a West German coal mine from South Korea, the radio said that they have to have at least 40 mark to live on ten days. But their actual earning is far below the figure.

Already seven South Korean miners were killed in the pit accidents and six made escapes from the death pits.

The Seoul Radio thus exposed once again the nature of Pak Jung Hi's human export programme.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique is planning to send this year 2,000 more South Korean miners to West Germany, where only death and slavery are awaiting them.

A SOUTH KOREAN NON-COM GOES OVER TO SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION ARMY

Pak Sung Hi, a non-commissioned officer of the South Korean puppet army taken to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique, went over to the side of the South Vietnam Liberation Army.

Having realized deeply the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam, he went over to the liberation army with his automatic rifle in Phu Yen Province just before the fierce attack by the liberation army.

He was welcomed by the Xuan Oc district committee, Phu Yen Province, of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the liberation army and the local people.



The day is over and the workers are headed for the club

The Factory Club

JOYFUL TIME

The Charyungkwan mining machine plant is not a big one. But there is a workers' club, a two-story building, which the workers call fondly "our club".

The club can seat about 1,000, and it has a well equipped stage. When the day is over, the workers are actors, musicians, painters, and poets at the club. And they love to watch and hear the performance of their friends. Sometimes the performances are pretty good too.

The play "We Can't Live together under the Same Sky", written by Ra Sung Duk, a wood-pattern maker, and directed by Jo Kyung Sam, fitter, was popular. As a matter of fact, it was the winner at the provincial contest of the factory circles. It was staged in Pyongyang too, where it was received enthusiastically.

The inter-shop circle contest is often held here. The light music band of the metal-working shop, the Kayakeum ensemble of the technical department, and the orchestra of the finishing shop are well known throughout the factory.

But the most popular is the family circle—whole families singing or playing together.

Three of Jung Sang Wook's family are working here. He is a checker, his wife is in the casting shop, and the son in the mechanization shop. With another member of the family—the grandson—they make a nice quartet. They sing and play instruments.

He is quite a guitar player. With his son and grandson he has a guitar trio. When his friends ask him jokingly how he manages to play the guitar with his rough hands, he answers: It is thanks to "our club".

He has been a worker all his life. Before liberation,

he couldn't have dreamed such a workers' club under Japanese rule. How he was driven those days!

For a starvation wage he had to work more than ten hours a day. Recreation was unthinkable.

But, now he can go to the club when the day is over, where he can play a game of chess or the guitar.

The primary organization of the Trade Union of the factory does a lot for the workers' recreation.

A number of workers who like literature, music or painting can join the respective circles and cultivate their talents. Often professionals come to help them. For example, wood-pattern worker Ra Sung Duk and turner Jang Tai Suk in literary circle are guided by a professional playwright, and Jo Myung Bok and Kim Ki Won are members of the Composers' Union.

Three-month evening courses in music, dancing, fine arts are given at the club, where every one can enroll. Sometimes, art groups from Pyongyang and the provincial seat come to give performances here, then films are shown every day. The workers spend a day time in the club.

SOLICITUDE

The club is financed by the social and cultural fund appropriated by the state.

Thanks to the rapid development of production, the fund is growing every year.

When the factory was built after the war, it was a very small one. But in the course of carrying out the Three-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan the factory was greatly expanded.

In 1959 production increased six times as against 1955. During this period the average wage of the workers increased 1.9 times.

The improvement in the material standard in their life began to demand the cultural development as well. And the small club they had was not enough. So they decided to use the old one for a warehouse and build a new one. A considerable sum of money went into building the present club-house.

Any increase in the wages of the workers means greater production and more funds for recreation fa-

cilities. It shows the interests of the state coincides with those of individuals.

The club demands no financial burden of the workers.

Every year the state earmarks funds for all the factories in the country to be used for providing recreational facilities for the workers. The amount of money is decided according to the wages paid out by each factory and to the volume of production. In short, by the results of production each factory accumulates funds for bonus and for the workers' recreation.

Part of this fund and what each factory receives from the state for such purposes go into running, among others, such a club house.

The workers' club of the Charyungkwan mining machine plant has 140 musical instruments, a projector, a great number of costumes, games, and sports goods.

According to the director of the club, almost all the workers will play some sort of instrument within a year, so this year they planned to buy more instruments.

The factory's studio for amateur painters



Trio "Joy over a bumper harvest" by dance members

Wood-pattern worker Ra Sung Duk is working on his new one-act play



A bit of music making

Kayakeum ensemble "Our beautiful land!"



Korea's First United Anti-Imperialist Front

KIM SUNG JE

THIS year the Korean people greet the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland.

The Association for Restoration of the Fatherland was the first united anti-Japanese national front in our country, adding a shining page to the history of the Korean people's revolution for national liberation. It is also a fathomless spring of inspiration from which the people of Korea draw for socialist construction and unification.

The Korean people ceaselessly fought for national liberation from the first day of Japan's occupation of Korea. Yet, these struggles, up to the thirties, in spite of the high revolutionary zeal and militancy of the popular masses, failed. It failed because the people had no leader and because the patriotic people were not united.

In the 1930's, fascist Japan's oppression of Korea became worse all the more, and no patriotic movement could be waged legally. Under the circumstances, the ever rising revolutionary struggle of the popular masses had to resort to a new means, the armed struggle.

It was around this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung, from a scientific analysis of the internal and external situations, elevated the Korean people's struggle for national liberation to a higher stage, the armed struggle.

And from the first days of the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into account the contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people, saw to it that

the work of mobilizing and uniting all the patriotic forces proceeded in parallel with the armed struggle.

In the mid-thirties, the Japanese imperialists, rushing with preparations for its war of aggression on the Chinese mainland, became more desperate in their scheme to turn Korea into a safe rear. To this end, the Japanese imperialism left no stone unturned to militarize Korea's economy, intensify the oppression and exploitation of the people, paralyze national consciousness of the Korean people, and extinguish our national culture. Indeed, the time was the hardest for the Korean people in all spheres, political, economic, and cultural.

The brigandish plunder by Japanese imperialism and its policy of eradicating Korea's national culture further evoked anger of the entire Korean people. Now it was evident to the Korean people more than ever that unless they fought Japanese imperialism they could not expect to improve their position, nor save the country. In the end the people rose up in a valiant struggle.

Meanwhile, internationally there was a vigorous movement for the united anti-fascist front.

The patriots of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing themselves on a clear-cut analysis of the situation obtaining in the country, intensified the struggle for rallying the broad sections of the patriotic masses to be in the united front against Japanese imperialism. And this demanded the expansion and development of the united front movement on the

basis of the experience and successes gained in the first half of the 1930's.

At that time, the movement for the united anti-Japanese front posed itself as an important problem in carrying out the struggle for national liberation and the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country.

The revolutionary forces should be decisively superior to the enemy forces if the revolution is to be victorious in a country.

The revolution cannot be victorious only by the efforts of a small number of revolutionaries. Only the participation of the popular masses in it will bring about victory. Particularly so in Korea. The struggle for national liberation had to be waged against Japanese imperialism armed to the teeth. Consequently, to rally all the patriotic revolutionary forces around the united front against Japanese imperialism was a question that held the key to the destiny of Korea's revolution.

Thus, in order to systematically and organizationally expand the united front movement throughout the country, the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, a united anti-Japanese front, came into being on May 5, 1936, on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected its president. Then it published the organ *Samil Wolgan* (Monthly March 1st).

The Association made a great contribution to realizing the organizational and ideological unity of the broad patriotic forces on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, further intensifying the armed struggle and accelerating the preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party in our country.

Japanese imperialism resorted to the most inhuman suppressive measures to stop the Korean people's struggle for national liberation and united front movement. It used all sorts of opportunists in an attempt to disrupt the revolutionary ranks from within and create dissensions among the various sections of the people.

However, the movement for united front developed through the principled and difficult struggle against the enemy's schemes for split and destruction. In this struggle the Korean

people also had gained much experience.

In this connection, mention must be made of the fact that the question of correct line was of prime importance in developing the movement.

The 10-point programme worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung was of weighty significance in realizing the united front.

From a scientific analysis of the socio-economic situation and class relations prevailing in the country, it defined the character of the Korean revolution to be one of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, its task being to overthrow the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors and to free the Korean people from the oppression and exploitation by imperialism and feudalism. Consequently the programme pointed out that the strategic plan of the revolution was to form the united anti-Japanese front based on the alliance with all the patriotic forces, including even national capitalists, with the worker-peasant alliance as the main force under the leadership of the working class, and to wage the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle.

It also defined the question of power. The question of power constitutes the basic one in the revolution, and the programme clarified that the political power to be set up in Korea was a people's power based on the broad united anti-Japanese front. In short, it stated that the people's power was most suitable for the land.

The programme also called for a series of democratic reforms for the execution of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolutionary tasks.

The programme stressed that all the industrial facilities, all means of transport, communications, banking organs owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors and comprador capitalists should be nationalized to make them belong to the entire people. It also stipulated land owned by the reactionary landlords should be confiscated. Besides these, the programme pointed out that an eight-hour day should be put into effect, no restraint will be imposed upon the national capitalists in their business activities, there will be the equality of the sexes, and national education and culture be developed.

The 10-point programme also elucidated the

international solidarity of the struggle for national liberation against Japanese imperialism and pointed out that friendly relations should be established with those nations and states which treat the Korean nation on the equal footing and express their support for and sympathy with the Korean revolution.

As seen above, the 10-point programme of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland correctly reflected the situation of our country and became the guiding programme of the Korean revolution.

The Korean revolutionaries and people valiantly waged various forms of struggle for national liberation, against Japanese imperialism, rallying all the patriotic forces around the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland with a clear-cut aim and prospect. The network of the Association rapidly expanded.

The movement for united front is, in the final analysis, to win over the masses, and it cannot be successful unless it relies on the correct mass viewpoint and works ably with the masses.

In the united front movement, the revolutionaries of Korea always relied upon the strength of the masses. And all efforts were directed to rallying the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and all sections of the people, with the exception of a handful of pro-Japanese elements and traitors.

In working with the masses, the Korean revolutionaries used every caution to adopt ways and means suitable to the people. And their popular work method, particularly setting examples by deed, won the hearts of the masses and united them.

The unity with the upper crust relying on the unity with the lower crust, the skillful combination of the lawful struggle with the unlawful, and the bold movements for undermining the enemy army within—all this was successfully carried out by the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland.

Thanks to the correct policy for the united front pursued by the Korean patriots and to the untiring struggle for its realization, hundreds of thousands of the people—youths and students, intellectuals, national bourgeoisie in addition to workers and peasants—joined the

Association.

Thus the Korean people were united with one and the same aspiration under the banner of the revolutionary programme of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland and all their political and economic struggles developed into one for national-liberation against Japanese imperialism, with the armed struggle as the main one.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle for national liberation expanded and developed into a great revolutionary movement based on the strong mass footing.

The movement for united front played a great role in hastening the arrival of the country's liberation and turning the balance of power between the classes within the country decisively favourable for the development of the Korean revolution.

It must be pointed out that the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland was a link in the ever strengthening anti-fascist front of the people the world over. It made a big contribution to its further strengthening.

After liberation, the Korean people, inheriting and developing in an all-round way the achievements and experience gained by the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, established a correct line of the united front and carried it through thoroughly.

The programmatic tasks of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland were fully translated into reality in North Korea. The people's power based on the united front was established, and a series of democratic reforms including land reform and nationalization of industries were thoroughly carried out in the shortest period.

The Workers' Party of Korea rallied all the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces around it in the period of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution. Then in the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Party united around it all the forces that supported socialism.

In the stage of the socialist revolution, the Workers' Party of Korea, taking into consideration the characteristics of the class relations in the country, transformed all sections of the people into the socialist working people. And it is leading them to a bright future.

The correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for united front has cemented the unity of our people as never before.

The people in North Korea have been united rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

However, the programmatic tasks of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland have not yet been carried out in South Korea.

After liberation the United States occupied South Korea to turn it into its colony and military base. Because of U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of splitting Korea, the Korean revolution has become arduous and complicated. U.S. imperialism is No. 1 target of struggle for the Korean revolution.

Today, all the patriotic forces of South Korea, united as one, are waging the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for driving out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and toppling

the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The basic tasks of the Korean revolution is to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and unify the country. In this the most decisive force is the strength of the Korean people.

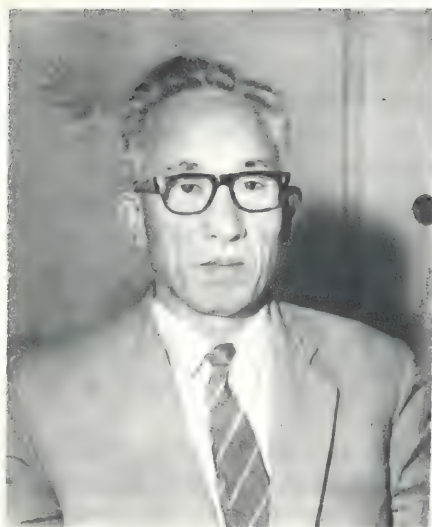
For the country's unification and the final victory in the Korean revolution, decisive are the united strength of the people accelerating socialist construction in North Korea and the patriotic forces of South Korea waging the save-the-country struggle against American imperialism.

At the same time it is important for the Korean revolution to be victorious to maintain unity and solidarity with the anti-imperialist, democratic forces of the world.

That is why the Korean people always treasure the unity with the peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, and they have always actively supported their struggles.

At the Museum of the Korean Revolution





We Maintain...

The Lot of the S. Korean Workers Must Be Improved

KIM WAL RYONG

Chairman

Central Committee

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

The workers of North Korea, who are greeting May Day, the international holiday for demonstrating the militant strength of the working class all over the world, are enjoying genuine freedom and human rights. Theirs is a happy life.

However, living in the same territory the workers of South Korea are still chained to oppression and exploitation under U.S. colonial rule. And they have to wage a bloody struggle against the oppressors.

The workers of South Korea, thanks to U.S. colonial policy, are forced to work ten hours on the average and even eighteen hours a day, while they are paid no more than one-fourth of the minimum cost of living.

Now in South Korea there is a large army of 7,000,000 unemployed and semi-employed, two-third of the labour power, which only makes the social and economic conditions of the workers turn for the worse.

On top of it, the working people are loaded with heavy burdens of huge military expenditure and the worst inflation.

The economic plight is not all they have to go through. They have no political rights. They cannot observe May Day, the international holiday of the workers. Even fundamental rights are denied to them. With the enactment of various evil labour laws including "labour standard law," policemen and secret agents stationed in factories and mills always shadow the

workers, who are subjected to all sorts of persecution.

Particularly, the Korean workers who are working for the U.S. military authorities are not only cruelly exploited but also humiliated and maltreated by the U.S. aggressors. The war policy of U.S. imperialism has intensified the exploitation of the South Korean workers. And the people have no rights, none whatsoever.

Washington has changed South Korea's social and economic relations in favour of its policy for aggression and domination of South Korea.

First of all, the U.S. has turned South Korea into its military base for aggression, source of cheap cannon fodder and money for the huge military expenditure. They have built a series of military bases in South Korea and brought in all sorts of murderous weapons including guided missiles. Today South Korea is a huge army barrack. They force the South Korean youths into the military service so that they can maintain an army 700,000 strong. For the upkeep of the huge puppet army, Washington charged the South Korean people in 1965 with burdens of military expenditure 1,204 times as heavy as that in 1948.

Besides, during the past twenty years the U.S. which controls marketing and the economy of South Korea, has raised on 13 occasions the dollar-won exchange rate 5,100 times in favour of the U.S. dollar.

As a result, the purchasing power of won

has shrunk to a great extent and the prices are soaring. All this means a big cut in the real incomes of the working people and worsening poverty.

Last year the rice price in South Korea, for instance, rose 2,700 times compared with the time of the country's liberation on August 15, 1945. Yet the real income of the workers has decreased 35 per cent since the Pak Jung Hi clique seized the power in May, 1961.

And it has been the set policy of U.S. to destroy South Korean industries. As a result, medium and small factories are going bankrupt, which makes the number of unemployed keep swelling.

Recently the rulers of Washington cooked up the "South Korea-Japan treaty" to facilitate U.S. aggression on Asia.

Having set out their overseas expansion on the strength of the treaty, the Japanese militarists are openly penetrating into South Korea again.

As the attempt of Japanese monopoly capital to plunder the cheap labour power, farm produce, marine products, and mineral resources in South Korea becomes more apparent, the workers are condemned all the more to cruel colonial exploitation.

All this shows that Washington is the ring-leader who trespasses freedom, democracy, life of the workers and people of South Korea, and the evil source of all misfortunes the people are made to go through.

The workers and all the working people in South Korea cannot remove the root cause for their sufferings, unless they drive the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea.

Therefore, the workers and people of South Korea have waged and are still waging the unrelenting struggle against the U.S. and its puppet clique braving the fascist suppressive measures of the enemy.

The South Korean workers are fighting against the U.S. aggressive army, and for the rights to existence and democracy, and strikes and demonstrations are being held.

Particularly, the struggle of the Korean workers working for the U.S. army units and military organs is getting intensified all the more while sympathy and solidarity of all the

workers of South Korea with them strengthened. A joint struggle is going on.

This is an explosion of their long pent-up anger at the U.S. aggressors who have brought immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings on them. And it is also an inevitable and just struggle of the workers to shake themselves from the unbearable distress.

Therefore, all the workers in North Korea, together with the entire people, express their militant support for and firm solidarity with the South Korean workers who are waging a staunch struggle against the U.S. aggressors, for the right for existence and democracy.

In parallel with the struggle of the South Korean workers for right to life and democracy, now the entire people of Korea are raising ever higher the flames of nation-wide struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea and unify the country by peaceful means on the independent, democratic principles.

All the people over the world unanimously support the struggle of the Korean people.

The Resolution on Korea, adopted at the Tri-continental Conference held in Havana last January, points out:

"The Conference demands immediate withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops constituting fundamental cause of all the misfortunes of South Korean people and main obstacle to Korea's unification, and actively supports Korean people in their struggle for realizing the unification of the country by themselves without any interference from outside."

It is the matter of great urgency for the South Korean people and the workers to make the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea promptly, free themselves from poverty, and retake their rights.

There is no ground whatsoever for U.S. imperialism to remain in South Korea.

The heroic struggle of the South Korean workers against U.S. colonial rule will surely carry the day. And the struggle of the entire Korean people for the country's unification which enjoys the active support of the peoples of the socialist camp and countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, will surely be crowned with victory.

THE DAYS NEVER-TO-BE FORGOTTEN

BAIK EUNG HO

THE deepest impressions we got in Cambodia were that the people were rallied rock-firm around Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to register great successes in building up the economy and culture, rejecting the U.S. "aid" and holding high the banner of self-reliance.

Our visit convinced us that no force on earth can hold in check the Cambodian people who are bravely marching forward for their just cause, relying on their own strength.

The gentle and enthusiastic Cambodian people showed deep friendship to us, greeting us like their own flesh and blood.

Everywhere we went, we could hear people shouting the slogan, "Long live the friendship between Cambodia and Korea".

Every possible care was taken to facilitate our pressmen for news coverage, at the personal instructions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This was not all. Prince Norodom Sihanouk personally received us on November 9 and 11, when colourful celebrations were held for the national day. He graciously gave us words of encouragement.

We called on President Ung Hong Sath of the Cambodian National Assembly, Premier Norodom Kantol, and many other high-ranking personages of Cambodia, who expressed

their satisfaction over the development of the bonds of friendship between the two countries and wished that we would feel at home in their country.

President Ung Hong Sath was keeping in his office the national emblem of the D.P.R.K. which was presented to him by the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. when they visited Cambodia last year. President Ung Hong Sath said: "Prince Norodom Sihanouk has long wished for the development of friendship and co-operation with Korea."

We visited a model village which President Ung Hong Sath personally held charge of. All the inhabitants of the village—it is a village of hundreds of families—turned out to welcome us in a festive mood. They invited us to their homes. We had heart-to-heart talks with the farmers about farming, with government officials about affairs of the state, and with reporters about news reporting.

What made it possible for us to talk to them without any re-

servations? It was our firm friendship, our deep trust, and fraternal relations.

While in Cambodia, we had the opportunity to watch the final elimination-matches in the Asian region for the 8th World Football Championships. And the way the spectators cheered the Korean eleven! They shouted: "Victory to the team for the land of Chullima, our brothers!" They went simply wild over our victory.

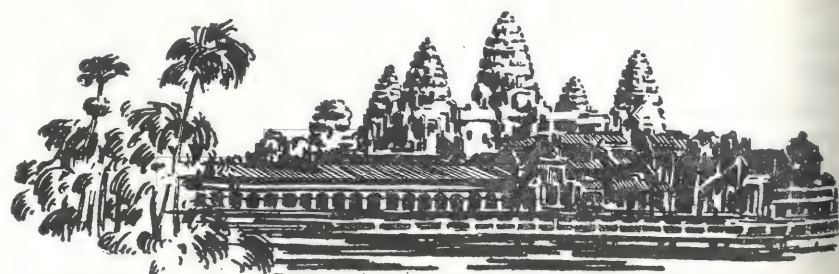
In a village near the border militiamen told us: "The victory of our Korean brothers over the U.S. aggressors in the Korean war launched by the enemy is a source of encouragement for us in our struggle against American imperialism. Should the Yankees and their stooges attack us, they would invite only their doom."

We are very happy to have such reliable friends in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

There is a Cambodian saying, which goes something like this: Minds of a will join in one. How true it is! It aptly expresses the ever-developing friendly relations between Korea and Cambodia.

Everlasting will be the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cambodia.

(The author was the leader of the Korean journalists delegation that visited Cambodia some time ago—Ed.)



KIM MAN JOONG Korea's Writer

KIM MAN JOONG was one of the outstanding writers of the 17th-century Korea.

He was born into a noble family in 1637 in Poonduk, Panmoon County, near Kaesong. His father Kim Ik Kyum was a patriot. When the country was invaded by the Nyujins in 1636, he fought on Kangwha Island. The battle was unfavourable for the Koreans, and he died a heroic death after setting fire on the powder store. Then he was only 23.

From early childhood Kim Man Joong had an inquisitive mind, a strong sense of justice; he was a possessor of a kind heart but a boy of strong will. His mother was well versed in classic novels and poems. She often read stories to the children. It is said she spared no expense to buy books and even copied books she found in the neighbouring houses for the children.

So Kim Man Joong owed much to his mother for his literary talents.

He passed the examinations for positions in the court at the age of 29, earning the title of Honoured Scholar. But he did not covet for fame and hated flattery. In 1675 he was discharged from his post as he invited the king's anger. He dared criticize the power-greedy Yoon Hyoo, a king's favourite, before the throne for the latter's wrong doings. He went down to his native place and applied himself closely to writing. When the evil deeds of Yoon Hyoo were known to the king, Man Joong was summoned to the court. But not long. He

was met with another misfortune. His expose of misdeeds of Jo Sa Suk who wielded power, again evoked the king's displeasure. This time he was exiled to an island on the Southern Sea, where in 1692 he died at his age of 56.

When he was Honoured Scholar, he distinguished himself in literature and music. There are several pieces of music to his credit.

From his pen came many masterpieces. Most famous are "Stray Notes of Supo" in 22 volumes, "Supo's Poetical Works," and "The Wife's Journey" and "Koowoonmong" (dreams of nine clouds), novels.

Kim Man Joong's period can be termed as one of budding new ideas. The country had just gone through two long wars: the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) against Hideyoshi's invasion and the Byungja War (1627-1636) against the Nyujins. Now the land was on the



path of recovery. Production expanded and trade thrived. Feudal relations of production were there but money was gaining a more dominant position, then social antagonism and evils became more acute, and the people called for a free life.

In step with the new tide of the times progressive scholars called for practical thoughts in opposition to the reactionary formalist school. Influenced by the new current of the practical thoughts, Kim Man Joong was all for adopting modern thoughts and learning skills.

However, his more distinguished place was in the development of literature, particularly novels. His works are immortal for the growth of Korea's literature. He advocated to apply in writing novels the Korean letters which had been adopted in 1444. His position was against the continued use of Chinese characters in Korean writing. (Before the adoption of the Korean letters Chinese characters were used in Korea.)

He highly praised the poems of Jung Chul (1537-1594) who employed the Korean letters in his poetries. He placed all the novels, stories, and poetries written in Korean language above those done in Chinese ideograms. Thus he took a position against the noble's foreign worship while siding with the people. He was close to the ordinary people from whom he listened stories and songs. It was his belief that all literary works should echo reason, emotions of the people and leave influences on them. And he wrote novels in Korean.

Up to then the Korean letters had been only used in writing poems. There were stories and folk tales copied in the Korean language, but no one had yet written novels employing the Korean letters. Kim Man Joong was the first one who wrote novels in Korean.

In his masterpieces—"The Wife's Journey" and "Koowoonmong"—he pointed to the problems prevailing in the 17th century Korea and tried to give an answer to them.

"The Wife's Journey" is on a noble family.

Heroine Sa Jung Ok, honest and upright, was married to a virtuous and talented scholar Ryoo Yun Soo. Though ten years had passed since their marriage, no son came to them. The wife Sa Jung Ok found a woman named Kyo Chai Ran for a mistress for her husband. Soon the mistress won the heart of the master—now

she started to mistreat the real wife. With an eye on Ryoo's wealth, Kyo Chai Ran succeeded in driving out his wife from the house by all kinds of false accusations. Soon Kyo committed adultery with other men, first with Dong Chung and then with Raing Jin. In the end, she became a prostitute.

The author in this book exposed the evil customs of the society. He showed how feudal bureaucratism worked against the human heart, fanning discord. He maintained the tragedy of wife and concubine was a product of the feudal system.

Kim Man Joong's characterization in his works was most admirable—the realistic description of Kyo Chai Ran makes the readers "see" the person. Also the language of the writer is very rich.

This novel demonstrated a new advance in the novel writing of the time.

"The Wife's Journey" is on the reality, but another novel of his "Koowoonmong" is breathing in romanticism.

Kim Man Joong used a host of characters in his "Koowoonmong" to give a picture of the dying world of the nobles and the aspirations of the hero whose dreams are beyond the realm of the feudal society.

Yang So Yoo, the hero of the novel, was exiled as a heathen. But he struggled for freedom of individuality against the feudal ethics and morality. This was the very expression of the writer's hopes and dreams.

The readers of the times found their hero in Yang So Yoo and were deeply impressed by him who valiantly fought against alien invaders at risk of his life.

Kim Man Joong's novels blazed a new path for realism in Korea's literature. In his works no longer were to be found heroes of supermen, but real, ordinary people.

Yet, his works were not without limitations: his heroes act on the "revelation of dream", sometimes dreams are described as the main motive of stories. Then the language, though admirable it was, fell short of representing the everyday language of the Middle Ages.

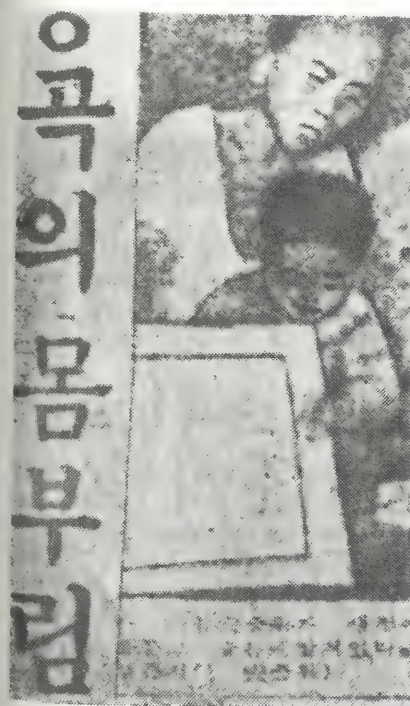
Despite these shortcomings, his novels stimulated the novel writing in the Korean letters. And he occupies a distinct place in Korea's literature.

NOWADAYS the port of Incheon and Kimpo airfield, gateways to Seoul—the capital of South Korea—are called the port of tears and the airfield of wails.

It was at Incheon port over 20,000 soldiers of South Korea embarked for South Vietnam to fight the dirty war of U.S. aggression. Then Kimpo airfield is the terminal for the return of the dead.

It was mid-February last year. Ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet were anchored at Incheon, the port walled with American bayonets for fear of any disturbance. The ships were there to carry a South Korean army unit to South Vietnam.

In February 9 at the ball park of the Seoul stadium there was a rally to give the South Korean troops a grand send-off. But in reality it was a "rally of tears." Pak Jung Hi paid high "tribute" to the soldiers. But the families of the men were in no such mood. They booed and shouted: "Don't take my son!" "Why do they go to South Vietnam?"



Her husband, a South Korean soldier, is dead in South Vietnam

The remains of the South Korean soldiers who died in the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam are brought back. And the families wail (at Kimpo airport)

Many heart rending scenes unfolded at the port of Incheon when the first batch of South Korean troops were sent to Saigon. To cite a few cases. There were Pfc Hwang In Jo who was parting from his aged father; Corporal Kim Jong Ryong had to leave behind his mother suffering from heart disease; Lieutenant An who bid goodbye to his wife who had just given a birth to their first baby.

All that and more were repeated on October 13 last year when nine boats of the U.S. Seventh Fleet took away another batch of South Korean troops.

Any news coming from South Vietnam was heartbreaking after they were gone.

On May 7 last year, three months after the first troop left Incheon, a news about her son came to Kim Dal Son residing at 89 Soochang-dong in the city of Taegu. Her only child Nam Hyo In, a twenty-year old boy, whom she had brought up since she lost her husband fifteen years ago was dead. It has been reported that Kim Dal Son has lost her mind from the shock and is roaming about the streets.

It is already known that in Binh Dinh Province of South Vietnam alone 857 South Korean soldiers were killed in five months from September last year. And more remains of the South Korean armymen are coming back to Kimpo airport in the outskirts of Seoul.

Despite such heavy losses, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique plan to dispatch 20,000 more soldiers to South Vietnam at Washington's bidding. But the voice is rising in South Korea. The people demand: "No soldiers to South Vietnam!" "We won't do the dying for Yankees!" They are saying "No!" to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

THEY
ARE
SAYING
"NO!"





In South Korea, a Land of Darkness

Professors Persecuted

THE teacher is most respected in any society with the exception of South Korea. Over there teachers are oppressed and persecuted.

Last year alone, 12 outstanding South Korean professors were discharged and many others were arrested. Why? Because, according to the authorities, they were "politically-minded". But the question is: How much were they "political?"

Let's see a few cases.

Professor Hwang San Duk taught at the law school of Seoul University. Never did he lecture on any political matters. Only he was absent a few times from the faculty meeting, and when he attended one very little did he speak. And this was bad as far as the Pak Jung Hi clique was concerned. Professor Hwang was branded as anti-government. He was dismissed from the university. Then there was Professor Kim Ki Sun of Seoul University, who was superintendent of students. He was discharged because he failed to stop the students from demonstrating against the "South Korea-Japan talks". The cases of other professors were little different from these. South Korea's universities and colleges tremble in fear, and no trace of academic freedom is to be noted.

Militarization of schools has been the set policy of Pak Jung Hi ever since his seizing the power. Moreover, his regime has done everything to intimidate able and honest teachers into submission. Many patriotic and conscientious teachers were persecuted. Within a week after the coup d'etat the Pak Jung Hi clique put 546 teachers including over 20 professors behind the bars, because they demanded academic freedom and North-South

negotiations.

The fascist South Korean regime enacted so many evil laws to suppress school teachers—"law on education and civil service," "law on protection of educational institutes," etc. Article 6 of "law on protection of educational institutes" reads that teachers and students are forbidden to take any activity, individually or in group, to support or oppose exclusively any one single political party or its policies. Refusal to confer degrees and issue passports is another way for the South Korean authorities to suppress progressive teachers.

Teachers and professors are per-

The Plight of Car Drivers

TODAY in South Korea like all other workers car drivers are having the worst time.

In Choonchun, Kangwon Province, are some 1,900 licensed car drivers for a small fleet of 480 cars in the city. It means over 1,420 are jobless,—a fact that makes the employers fleece the drivers to the limit as they always can have "new men."

Under the label of "safety" the puppet regime has a hundred and one regulations against the drivers. And, if they violate any regulations, the drivers are, very often, suspended. And suspension is tantamount to losing the job because there is an army of unemployed drivers. Once

secluded not only politically but economically as well. According to a South Korean daily, their monthly income is, on an average, smaller than that of an ordinary waitress, and they cannot live on unless they make some side money. Very often they become a hack writer against their will, then many "lecture pedlars" wander from the university to the university.

Yet, those who hold teaching positions are still better off.

A discharged professor complained: "After my dismissal I tried to get a job in Seoul, but in vain. Then, I went down to Pusan with 1,500 won in my pocket last October—to earn the 1,500 won I went through a lot, too. Pusan was no different. In the end, I sold my jacket for 200 won—that's all I have now between me and starvation."

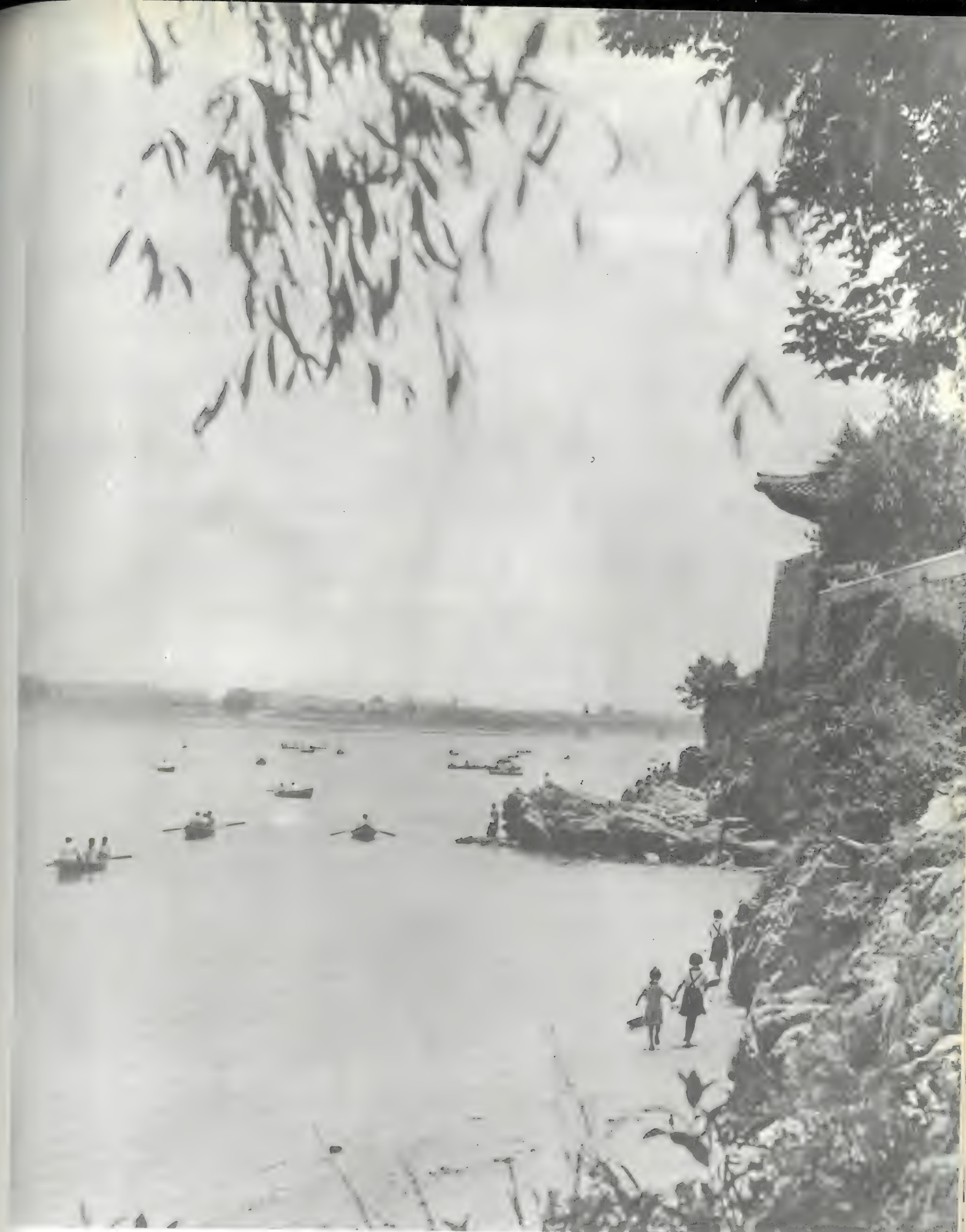
However, professors and teachers of South Korea are not taking things lying down. Last June there was a "national educators meeting" where some 3,000 educators representing 100,000 met. They decided to fight back the unreasonable and indifferent attitude of the Pak Jung Hi clique. Ever since their struggle has been going on in many schools.

the license is revoked there is no hope for the driver.

To make the matter worse, 40 per cent of the trucks stand idle due to the sharp reduction in shipment of goods. More plants go bankrupt or curtail operations.

For instance, in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, the number of factories closing down has swollen. The volume of freight is naturally shrinking, nearly 50 per cent. It means more drivers becoming jobless.

All this is an inevitable outcome of Washington's colonial rule over South Korea.



The Daidong River in May



Oil painting: **"Pig Breeders"**
By Choi Yoon Soo (1965)



Oil painting: **"An Evening in the Village"**
By Hu Yung (1965)



The news of the death of Se Yong's eldest son in battle could not discourage Se Yong's family. Now Se Yong's second son is leaving for the front



Se Yong, the hero of the film, feels a swelling sense of pride as a victor

Even the savage enemy bombing could not stop the cupola furnace



Jung Soon, the heroine of the film, with her daughter comes to her husband who stays in the shop for the work

A Korean Feature Film

"THUS THEY FOUGHT"

THE feature film "Thus They Fought" is a 1965 product of the Korean Feature Film Studio.

The film in two parts is on the struggle of the workers of Rakwon Machine-building Factory in the northwestern part of the country.

The story is not built on a fiction, but a real story showing the noble spirit of the Korean working-class who overcame heroically all the seemingly unsurmountable ordeals during the Patriotic War of Liberation and in the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Invincible are the people who are masters of their fate. This is the theme of the film.

The Korean war launched by U.S. imperialism was a life-and-death struggle for the Korean people.

The part I unfolds on the scene where all the young workers of the factory are going to the front to fight the enemy.

Among the remaining ones at the factory are seen many women, too. They are working devotedly to aid the front. The barbarous bombing of the enemy keeps on, but the workers are busy as ever for the wartime production.

And the struggle is centered around ten workers—all members of the Workers' Party of Korea—Se Yong, Jung Soon, and the rest.

Difficulties keep rising. The weak-minded are losing heart and Byung Hak's ill-considered and conservative work style hinders the work.

Heavy news is coming in; Yung Chul, Se Yong's eldest son, has fallen in battle, and Jung Soon's husband dies a heroic death when he tries to protect the cupola furnace from the enemy's bombing.

Nevertheless, the heroes are not discouraged, not in the least. They redouble their efforts for the war-time production; they know that it would be their revenge upon the enemy.

When he gets the news of his boy's death Se Yong swallows down his sorrow and sends Yung Ho, his second son, to the front. "Ruined people is as good as a stray dog," says he to his son, "fight well against the enemy for the sake of the country."

And Jung Soon comes back straight to the factory from the funeral service for her husband to stand by her machine. Tears roll down her cheeks, but her hands are busy turning out hand-grenades.

Now, the film shifts to the scene of a meeting of the Party members. They are discussing about the repair of the cupola. At the meeting Se Yong bitterly criticizes passivism and conservatism, expounding how the members of the Workers' Party should live.

Just at that moment the meeting gets the news of Premier Kim Il Sung's arrival at the factory.

The film deeply impresses on the spectators the Leader's profound concern about the future of the country even in the difficult war days.

The scene changes to show how the workers greatly inspired by the path indicated by the Premier for the bright tomorrow, are working diligently.

In the rains of enemy bombs Se Yong goes to a factory to get fire-bricks, and repairs the cupola furnace.

At last the war ends in the vic-

tory of the Korean people. The Yankee aggressors have knelt down before the Korean people. However, the victory was not an easy one for the people of Korea who paid dearly for it.

The workers of the factory greet the victory on a hill, from where they can command a view of their factory, all leveled to the ground! Yet they think about its reconstruction. But how? Not even a ton of cement was to be had. The whole country lay in waste by the savage war launched by the American aggressors.

The whole country rolls up the sleeves for the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Part II of the film covers the postwar period.

In 1956. The factory is unable to turn out machines the plants and mills of the country need. Then, Se Yong, the hero of the film, sets out to obtain some steel.

At a steel works Se Yong learns that a few days ago the Premier personally was there and tapped potentialities together with the workers. As a result, they will produce 120,000 tons of steel from a furnace which gave out only 60,000 tons in the past.

Se Yong on his homeward journey rebukes himself. He always thought that the state would send steel to them.

Since then Se Yong and other workers collect scrap iron. In this they have to correct Byung Hak's conservatism.

Jung Hwan, an engineer, also leads the young workers to join in the drive for collecting scrap iron; Jung Soon, now chairman of the primary organization of the Women's Union of the factory, inspires all the women to come out for the building of the factory.

All the workers are at it, despite the biting winter winds, salvaging iron pieces of a railway bridge bombed and sunk in the river. Torches are burning in the night for the workers. Eventually, with the scrap iron they make pumps on their own and send them to the countryside for irrigation.

However, difficulties rise in the pump making. To be frank, Se Yong and other workers are no engineers. But they work with stubborn determination. They consult each other

and study together to find a way for overcoming all difficulties.

In the meantime Yung Ho, Se Yong's second son, and Dong Il, Man Bum's son, demobilized come home. They begin to work at the factory. In the two young figures the film shows how the new generation of the working class succeeds the former.

A few days later, Se Yong comes back to the factory from Pyongyang to tell them that the Premier wishes them to turn out the excavator.

The workers are determined to make it one month sooner. But Sung Ryul, chief of the designing section, alone does not agree with the workers, saying that mere enthusiasm alone would not solve technical problems that are bound to rise.

Sure enough, difficulties crop up.

Information is brought to the factory that the irrigation pumps that the factory has sent to the Kiyang irrigation project do not work and the commissioning of the project is being delayed.

Then, Se Yong and Jung Soon, now chairman of the Party committee of the factory, leave for Kiyang. They work on the pumps. Workers and peasants there are helping them, too. They made the pumps work again, and water begins to pour into the sterile land.

Meanwhile, at the factory the work of assembling the first excavator makes no progress.

An American agent, Won Dai Mok by name, who has wormed his way into the factory, thinks his chance is here. In order to delay further the assembling of the excavator, he steals a piece of blueprint and runs away. But he is caught.

Se Yong, Chi Soo, and others continue to work day and night so as to hasten the day of a trial run of the excavator. Now Sung Ryul, chief of the designing section, who has been seized by mystery of technology, sees things differently, influenced by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers.

At last the day has come for trial run of the excavator. Dong Il is at the wheel.

The film ends with the scene of the excavator rolling ahead crushing

(Continued on page 39)



JUNG CHANG YOON

It was a clear autumn day.

The mountain ranges were flaming with the seasonal tint. It was a sort of day you would like to take a stroll with a good friend drinking in the beauty of Nature.

But from the long trip I was exhausted and took myself to a small room of the village inn. The inn stood all by itself facing the stream and with the towering peaks in the back.

Besides me there were two more travellers—two young chaps in the room right next to mine. Rooms being such I could hear them. They were busy calculating something. Their low talk and the murmurs of the stream—that was about all you could hear.

I thought. They were fresh from the university—they may have been some sort of engineers judging from the vocabularies floating into my ears—the mine face, the depth of the ore bed, etc. I wondered if they were estimating deposits of ores.

The room was rather bare except a hunting gun hanging in the wall. Somehow the gun seemed familiar. Sure enough! When I took it down to examine, to my surprise, I found my name engraved on it. To be sure, the gun aged more, but they were still there—three letters that he carved with a knife years ago.

I must confess. Never did I dream to meet the hunting gun there again, though I had been on its track for some years—nearly ten years. I had almost given up the hope for it.

* * *

It seemed a long spell of rain had set in.

Discharged from the army hospital, I was on my way to the front. But I could go no further when I reached a remote village hidden deep among the mountains in Jakang Province. The bridge over the Book-chun River was washed away in the flood.

Of course, I was in no mood to coop in that village indefinitely—there was a war going and I had to be in it. Hoping to find a place where I could wade across, I went up along the river. But the river was winding its course between stiff gorges, and there were no such places for me to try to cross over. Often I said. If I had known things would turn out like this, I would

have stayed in the hospital as the doctors insisted.

Luckily I found another one staying in the inn. He, too, was stranded by the flood, a man of about fifty. He was armed with a heavy hunting gun, a field glass, and a hiking stick—the one the mountain climbers carry. He was a sort of person with his impressive physique that makes one think he could knock off one or two wild hogs or tigers bare-handed. He appeared as a hunter by any standard.

So I was rather surprised when he told me he was a wandering ore collector—whatever it meant. But what he was mattered little, and I was glad just the same time to find him. You have no idea what it meant to me to have some one to talk to at a time like that in a small village where all one could see was mountains and mountains, streams and streams. A wanderer—that's the way the ore collector called himself—and I, an infantry lieutenant, had to wait together until the traffic to the outer world would resume.

The place being such, there was little to amuse ourselves. There were no newspapers. Not a single volume was around. Even in taking a walk, there was a limit—the weather was not too pleasant, anyway. Even the sound of air raid was rare. I was completely cut off from any news of my unit.

Polishing my weapon a few times every day, the gun that the hospital people had taken good care of during my hospitalization, was about all I could do. I guess that I had little to do made me more curious about my companion and his belongings—about his gun. What would be the range of the gun? I wondered. Oh, it wouldn't be much! And I asked myself. If the man ever knew there is a war going on. And, does he care, anyway?

I guessed there could be a profession something like ore-collector, not that I had ever encountered one until then. I even asked him where he did belong to and what he did. But he simply laughed me off! I could read his mind. Here is a green who so bored doesn't know what to do with himself, and now asks foolish questions.

He did not seem pleased about the whole thing, either. He just kept puffing at his pipe—he had a

big pipe which he filled constantly with strong tobacco leaves. I took out the cigarette carton from my knapsack and offered him, but he always stuck to his pipe.

He was a heavy sleeper and snored horribly, too.

Now and then I saw him recording something in the Latin—evidently the names of ores. He drew maps, like real ones. At first, I was surprised to see him doing all that, but my curiosity about him grew more.

Who is he? What is he?

One day the old inn keeper—she was a grandma, I mean by the age—found a set of chess in the attic.

Glad was not the word when she brought it down for us. It was a pretty good set too. Of course, I could tell the family had it for a long time judging from the pieces; they were quite worn. But every piece was there. And more important was that we should have the set.

"My old man was crazy about chess," said she cleaning the board and all the pieces, one by one. Her husband was dead.

More excited than I was my neighbour over the chess set. He asked me.

"Hi, young fellow! Do you play the chess?" I was tickled when I saw the chess, so I readily took the challenge.

Giving the board and the men to us the old woman said.

"They say my old man knew how to use his Knights." She sounded as though she knew one or two things about chess.

Before the game, my opponent warned me.

"Of course, in this game no take back!"

I took it. He was too sure of himself, so I retorted.

"Once I saw a high school kid giving a hard time to a white-headed champion."

Soon the first battle opened. It was a fierce one. My tactical and strategic line was a blitz. From the opening I took offensive. Opening the way for my Rooks, I managed to threaten his King with other men.

"Take it easy, young fellow, and watch your step. You shouldn't take me for the old chess player whom you mentioned!"

Able defending his position he hinted he was not an ordinary hand at it. But paying little attention to his words, I was still on the offensive. I said to myself. I am not an ordinary one either. After all, I am the chess champion of the whole regiment! In the meantime my opponent had completed his defence and came out to counterattack. He was not kidding, he was a formidable opponent.

His men were always deployed favourably for defence and attack. He placed his two Bishops and a

Knight in such positions to help protect the King, while his Queen and Rooks were looking for an opening. Then suddenly his Bishops jumped out to call repeatedly "check!" Again and again he almost had me. But every time after some moments of pondering, I found the way out.

He knew not only to handle his men but also to tease the opponent. Whenever I was hesitant, even a moment, because I knew one false move would end all, he would say wearing a pleasant smile.

"Well, I guess it will take time to fill the gap between the two heads. Anyway you can have all the time you want. Meanwhile I guess I'll have a smoke."

Sometimes he even "preached."

"In all history of battle the foot soldiers pay dearly if they try to break through the enemy's defence. Now, it seems you are stuck. But if you're ready to sacrifice the Queen, I'll let it go this time!"

In my life time, I must say, I played the game of chess with a lot of people, and I am used to the opponent's teasing. But never did I encounter anyone like the "wanderer," who said those things in such a calmly manner, except the old general whom I happened to meet once.

Now my position became untenable. The best I could do was to end the game in a draw. And I was successful. But do you know what he said?

"You're all right. I'm so glad you know something about chess!"

Our second game started. I was more cautious. He was out to get me. And I must confess I was busy from the beginning in defence. Yet, always I looked for a chance for a surprise attack. Again he commented.

"It seems you're a bit humble this time, eh? But you've an eye on the gambit. You're all right, young fellow."

It seemed every square on the board was under his



command while sneering at my intentions.

Once again I went over in my heart. Who is this man, anyway, who calls himself a wandering ore collector? Everybody would take him for a hunter in the deep mountains. And what a hand he has in this game... He is dignified. His sense of humor is refreshing. I wonder who this is.

My eyes were fixed on the board, but my thoughts began to wander about my opponent once more. And it cost me dearly too. I had to make many moves to save the situation.

He may have been a scholar—maybe a member of the Academy of Sciences, maybe a professor. For a scholar, I told myself, his appearance is not what it should be. Not so polished, shall I say?

Before joining the army I myself was a student. I heard in my days lectures given by scholars. Then there were times when they asked me nasty questions. And did they give it to me when my answers did not please them?

Of course, all scholars are not the same. They differ in appearance, voice, and manners. But I dare say there are something common to them—a library stacked with books, old manuscripts, then lecturing, the classroom, a desk with a softly-lit lamp on, a comfortable, well-upholstered chair...

But, somehow I could not associate any of these features with my opponent whose eyes were focussed on my King. His big fists, well-developed, wide shoulders looking almost reinforced with an iron bar, his tanned and deep furrowed forehead, his resonant bass voice—very unlikely he could be a scholar.

He was a person who could make one picture a desolate wilderness, a cliff in the autumn where dry leaves are falling. Instead of the soft table lamp on a scholar's table a dim light in a small roadside inn.

Of course, I knew it that I had no ground to pursue my conjecture along this line. But my thoughts ran that way—perhaps because I met him in the deep mountains of Jakang Province and he introduced himself as a "wanderer".

At any rate we played four games in one sitting. The finale was left unplayed.

There was little variety in our daily schedules. During the night we listened to the raging streams breaking against the cliffs and to the roaring wind from the mountains where dark clouds hung heavily. Then we sat across the chess board during the daytime. But loneliness overtook us soon. The feeling that we were so far away from this world as though on a deserted island, haunted us.

Only the sky was capricious. At times stars broke through the black clouds as if to say it would clear up. Then in no time it began to pour down again.

One day there was a little lull in rain. So we decided to take a little air.

Not far from the inn, there were old walls; they

were built during the Koryu and Li dynasties against the invaders from the North. Also a monument dedicated to a singing-girl, whose patriotism was legendary in this region.

For sometime we had wanted to see those historical relics.

We walked along the highway until we met the river Bockchun.

In the water we noticed a pile of ores. And on the riverside was an old truck burned by the enemy bombs. Evidently the ores were from a mine some place around here and the truck was carrying them when it met the enemy planes.

If the river had swollen a bit more, the stones would have been washed away. Standing by the pile my companion said, "it is so shame!" Then he picked up a piece to give a closer look. Soon his eyes sparkled, shouting "What do you know? This is the yellow copper!"

After showing the piece to me, he examined others. He said there were also lead and iron ores. And I must say I was greatly impressed by his expertly touch.

That day we walked quite a lot along the walls admiring the old battlefields where our forefathers had fought alien invaders. So right after supper we went to bed as we had been very much exhausted.

The sudden roaring thunders woke me. It was still pitch dark outside. A lightning flashed across my window, and the rain was hitting hard against the broken basin left in the yard.

I looked. I saw the grandma spinning by a dim light. It seemed my friend was not around. So, I asked her.

"Did he go some place?"

"Yes! I don't know what it's for. He went out some time ago with a big pail."

"With a pail?"

"He said he was going to pick up ores in the river. What is he going to do with them?—I don't know. I'm sure no one will ask for them, he won't collect any money on them at times like these. There's a war going on."

I could trace she was rebuking him, but fondly, as if she would scold an imprudent member of her family.

But her words made me picture the ore pile that we had seen in the afternoon.

Up to then what I had learned of him was not much beyond that he had been an ore collector from his youth devoting his all for the country. He had travelled all corners of the land. His identification card said he was a mineral research worker of the Academy of Sciences.

"I have been at this," he told me once, "for thirty years." This was all he said about himself. I must confess I was rather "disappointed" when he told me he was a mere researcher because I had fancied him to be a scholar of weighty importance.

Thirty years—of course, it is not a twinkle of time.

If my short knowledge of history serves me right, there were kingdoms whose glory came to an end before three decades. On the other hand, there were cases of up-to-date cities and factories appearing in the wilderness during that period. The destiny of a nation could be decided—at the same time the most horrible wars, pillages, and crimes could befall the world too.

Yet, he had spent thirty years of his life in one pursuit, and a very uneventful one at that. However, he knowing no weariness, devotedly had worked. I felt sorry for him in a way. He did not even earn a degree! He appeared to me as a simple good worker, nothing extraordinary.

I have a few acquaintances in the scholastic world. They all earned some sort of degree in ten years, in fifteen years at the longest. Unless one is awfully incompetent, how could one remain a mere researcher for thirty years!

But what the old inn keeper said made me think it was no time for my speculation. But I must help him.

Hurriedly I changed and went out to the river. I took a big tin pail and a carrier with me. It was still raining quite hard and windy too.

Sure enough, he was there. Every time he changed his position the water splashed. When the pail was filled with ores he carried it to a little mound at the foot of the hill.

Now I joined him. Soon he noticed me and was startled.

"You shouldn't be out here. You might catch a cold."

It was dawn when we finished transporting the ores.

"Did you ever think the ores were as beautiful as lovely flowers? To me they are as beautiful as girls. I bet you think I'm a sort of old fool. But what can I do? That's the truth."

On our way home, despite the all night's exertion, he was as lively as ever. He was going to say more.

Just then a deer appeared before us; it was running from a landslide. As soon as it noticed us, it turned round swiftly and started to run off.

In a flash my companion flew in the air and caught the deer by the hind legs and tumbled on the ground several times. Before I knew it he was on his feet again and threw the animal with all his might to the ground.

Everything happened so fast that I hardly realized what was going on. "What a man!" I said again and again.

But he was calm. Wiping off the dirt on his face and smiling heartily, he said that I should not get surprised as it was nothing. He said, "Nothing!"

The deer pleased the old inn keeper to no end. She even joked.

"What d'you know? I thought you'd gone to pick up some sort of stones, but you went deer hunting!" She even took out the big bottle of wine, which

she had been saving for her son-in-law, a postman in the next village.

And the wine was the thing for us. It seemed we were seeing a beautiful picture that we had forgotten about a long time ago.

It was a feast. There were no wine cups. But who would care? There were bowl lids.

After a few drinks, my companion seemed feeling the stuff. His face was a little reddened. And he became talkative.

"You know, young fellow. You're all right. To be frank, if you hadn't been here and if I had to spend idle days here all by myself, I'm sure it would have cut my life short."

I always thought I could take wine. But he was a good drinker. He said:

"I think wine should not be hurried. For a wanderer like me this is a rare privilege to talk to some one over a cup of wine. I know you think little of me because I've been a researcher for thirty years. But just the same, I like you and I think you're a good fellow. I know you military men call a person like me a 'grandpa private.' But I don't care. Only the question boils down to this: Am I on the right track?"

His words clouded my pleasant mood. I felt I should apologize to him then and there. Perhaps he had sensed this, too, I don't know. But he became very serious.

"The wandering life of mine naturally makes me cross the path with many men. Strange it may seem, but they all took me for a professor or an academician. Then they looked disappointed if I told them I am a researcher. Of course, it doesn't make me feel good, I'll be honest with you. But now I'm used to it, and it bothers me no more."

I was greatly moved by his words. In the words of my good companion I could detect a truth—though it may be a bitter one. He went on.

"I tell you. If I wanted to, I could have taken a different life. Fame, a happy home, a nice study, and all others could have been mine. And I may have been a professor or an academician, who knows? In my younger days I had a chance to live in a house fenced with gold!"

I was sure he yielded to the influence of wine. But they say when the wine is in, the wit is out. But wine is the key to one's heart. It opens one's heart, and the "wit" could be one's inner thoughts. After all, they say wine reveals the true man.

"When I graduated from the university, that's right, it was thirty years ago, I was a mining expert and a good career and a good life was promised to me. But I chose none of them, because my heart was on this—the path of wanderer..."

I hung on to his words. Outside the rain kept coming down, the wind was hissing, and the river was angry....

(To be concluded)

EMERGENCE OF KORYU

RIM KWANG CHUL

THE 9th century witnessed the worsening political and economic contradictions in the kingdom of Silla. Voluptuousness and luxuries among the nobles gave birth to degeneration and deterioration. The state treasury was drained and public land was seized for personal uses. The ebbing tide of the fortune of Silla invited a gradual decline. Officials in the local areas squatted on land belonging to the king and sweated the inhabitants. Moreover, they began to take a stand to oppose the central government.

Meanwhile agriculture shrank. The life of the peasants took a turn for the worse, many hungry farmers roaming about the country. The situation became desperate for the peasantry.

Uprisings of the farmers became frequent, particularly in the late 9th century. In 889 the peasants stood up in revolt in many parts of the land, and they punished local officials and lords, threatening the very ruling machines of Silla.

A unit of the farmers in the western area—known as the red-trousers unit from the red marks on their trousers—marched east to threaten Kyungjoo, the capital, in 896.

Against the expanding struggle of the peasants the authority of the court diminished steadily, and new forces appeared relying on the peasants. The most powerful ones among them were Kyun Won in the southwestern region and Koong Ye in the central part of the peninsula.

Kyun Won, once a Silla's military man stationed in the southwestern coast area, joined the people of the region when they rose in arms against the King. Gradually his influence spread to bring the area under his control. In this, he played up the people's sentiments against Silla to his end—he would restore the Baikje Kingdom that Silla had conquered some two hundred years ago.

In 900 he proclaimed Hoo-Baikje (Later Baikje) and made himself king.

In his early age Koong Ye, he is said to be a

member of the royal family, was dismissed from the court owing to the scramble of the rulers for power. He led a wandering life before joining the peasants in uprising. His star rose fast, and soon he controlled the central part of Korea. In 901 he founded a new kingdom called Taibong.

Thus, on the Korean peninsula again three kingdoms appeared—declining Silla and newly founded Hoo-Baikje and Taibong. There followed ceaseless wars. Hoo-Baikje and Taibong joined in war against Silla, and warred between them. Constant military hostilities exerted a devastating effect on production and spelled much sufferings to the people, who had wanted no part of the division of the land and the fratricidal wars.

At this time in the central part of Korea, in the areas of today's Kaesong, Wang Kun, a follower of Koong Ye, overthrew the latter to set up a dynasty. Wang Kun called his kingdom Koryu. To curry favours with the people, he made local lords not to exploit and oppress the people wantonly. In annexing hostile lords he tried as much as he could not to resort to arms. All this earned him the support of the people; eventually he could exercise undisputed sway over a large area.

Now fragile and isolated Silla's king Kim Boo surrendered to Wang Kun on his own accord in 935, ending the kingdom of Silla which had lasted some 1,000 years.

All this success came from Koryu's reasonable policy and the wish of the people who did not want the territorial division and warring among themselves.

In the meantime, internal discords and antagonism in Hoo-Baikje made king Kyun Won surrender to Koryu. But his son took a futile stand against Koryu. In 936 Koryu removed all opposition completely.

Thus some 30 years of conflicts among three feudal powers came to an end and the peninsula was united under Koryu's rule.

The peasants' revolts in the latter part of the 9th century and the ensuing period of prolong-

ed wars wrought considerable changes in social and political life. A great number of slaves and the downtrodden were liberated or improved their social status. Those noble men and lords who inclined to be benevolent to the people, appeared as new forces to rule the land.

Thus the society of Korea went through a reorganization during this period.

* * *

The Balhai Kingdom which existed for nearly 200 years together with Silla began to decline toward the end of the 9th century. The ruling aristocrats seized villages in the localities and cruelly exploited the people, while vying with each other for power. All this invited the weakening of centralism and hard times for the people.

Meanwhile in the basin of the Ryoha River, west of Balhai, the Khitans, a new force, rose rapidly, and began to invade Balhai repeatedly over many years. The end of Balhai came in 926. The Khitans kept attacks on an extensive scale. The people and troops of Balhai fought heroically, but the king and his retinues surrendered. Balhai had a history of 229 years.

But several years the people's resistance continued against the conquerors. And numbers of the Balhai people took refuge in Koryu. Among them were Dai Kwang Hyun, son of the last king of Balhai, generals, and scholars. The shift of the population to Koryu from Balhai continued for several years—altogether involving some 100,000 people. In Koryu the refugees led a stabilized life, and they held the aspiration for the restoration of their country.

With a view to coping with the threat from Khitan, the Koryu dynasty well received the people from Balhai—they regarded their emigration as repatriation of the people of one race, and they lived harmoniously and maintained close co-operation in political affairs, too.

* * *

After the unification of the peninsula the Koryu dynasty spared no effort to fortify its rule and build up the national power. In order to develop agriculture, the main productive force, the authorities reduced armaments which had swollen during the ceaseless wars, sent more men to the countryside, and turned out farming instruments in place of arms. Irrigation projects were reconstructed and extended,

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and land along the Daidong river and in the northwestern areas was reclaimed. All taxes were exempted for three years for reclaimed land. And those who had been made serfs by the lords and Buddhist monks were released to become farmers. Certain measures were taken to curb the exploitation of the farmers by the noble men and Buddhist monks.

All in all, it can be said, the Koryu dynasty in its early days adopted measures favourable to social progress.

The rulers built walls and palaces in Kaesong, the capital, and reformed the ruling machinery. The country was divided into 7 provinces, and a province into counties and sub-counties. The army was readjusted and a recruiting system was established; 50,000 were stationed in the capital and 100,000 in localities.

All the steps taken in the 10th century helped Koryu develop into a formidable feudal power. Production increased, and the amount of taxes and tribute rose rapidly. Kaesong became a flourishing political and economic centre.

Koryu was gradually known abroad, and the word "Korea"—the name known to the Western world—came from Koryu.



On November 21 and 24, 1965, the Korean football team met the Australian eleven in Pnom Penh in the Asian elimination matches for the Eighth World Football Championships to be held in London this summer. The Korean team won both games with the scores of 6:1 and 3:1

Football in Korea



KIM EUNG SUH

President of the Korean Amateur Football Association

FOOTBALL is a most popular game in Korea. One will see football matches everywhere, in cities and villages, at factories and offices, and in schools.

With the widespread popularity of football, football clubs are organized by occupation and profession. In all factories and mills there are workers' football clubs; each school has

The Korean footballers before the game

a students' football club.

Hundreds of thousands of football players and fans are involved in these sports organizations.

As has been said, football is a favourite game in Korea. However, under Japanese occupation people could not play even football freely.

After the Japanese surrender, football began to make progress in our country.

As football became popular, need arose to have an organization for the football players and fans. Thus, the Korean Amateur Football Association came into being, and affiliated organizations were set up in various parts of the country.

The Korean Amateur Football Association organizes regularly annual events through its affiliated organizations in Pyongyang, provinces, and counties — regular national championships and football leagues.

Our football season is usually from March to November, and every year more than 20 first-class teams, more than 200 second-class teams and over 2,000 third-class teams regularly take part in these games. Many special games are held at factories on holidays and Sundays.

Through these contests a number of good football players are being trained. Scores of superb footballers have been produced and many of them have made good showings in the international arena. Among them are a number of Sports Masters, in-

cluding Merited Athlete Shin Yung Kyoo. Then there are hundreds of good players who have displayed superb skills.

Our footballers not only improve their skills but also make a great contribution to the further development of sports techniques and to the strengthening of friendship and unity between the peoples of the world through international competitions. In recent years, the football players of our country met teams of many countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe.

During the past few years, our football players played 36 games against foreign teams at home and

abroad, out of which our men registered 30 wins, 4 ties and 2 defeats.

Particularly, our football players made a good showing at the GANEFO held in Indonesia in 1963. They were also qualified to take part in the 18th Tokyo Olympic Games, representing the Asian region.

But we know that we still have far to go.

Our men are working hard to better themselves. Our football players have been qualified to participate in the 8th World Football Championships to be held in London by winning the Asian regional contest.



A football match between the Korean and Indonesian teams (at the Asia Football GANEFO in 1965)

MY NEW LIFE

JO HYUN JA

I lived in Japan nearly thirty years.

Now it is six years since I returned to my homeland from Japan.

When we returned, the country gave us a warm embrace and ever since it is looking after us. We are having a new, happy life.

I am now assistant manager at the Pyongyang Institute of Embroideries, where several hundred women are working. I am also a deputy to the People's Assembly of the City of Pyongyang.

In Japan, I was an ordinary housewife. And our life was far from an easy one. Then there was discrimination against the Koreans. In those days never had I dreamed that such a worthwhile life would be waiting for me in my homeland.

The happier my life is, the oftener I reflect on my past.

I was an orphan when I was three years old. There were no relatives on whom I could turn to except an uncle in Japan. He had gone there some years previously in search of a new life. He was a day labourer. And I was destined to tread the hard path of life in the alien land.

Every day early in the morning my uncle left home hoping to get a job.

Though I wanted so much to finish the school, I had to leave the middle school halfway, and

look for a job. And the job-hunting was not easy. In the end I landed on a porter job. But I was paid less than men, because I was a woman and a Korean woman at that.

I got married in Japan. My husband was no better off than I.

Ours was not an easy life, but two of us helped each other and tried our best to build a home. He told me many things about our

homeland—the things which I heard for the first time. And what he told me made me recall my childhood and the homeland I had left in my infancy. Meanwhile, the aggressive war of the Japanese militarists was shattered mercilessly, and our country, oppressed over 30 years, became free. We Koreans in Japan too set out to struggle for our democratic national rights and a stabilized life. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from its inception, upheld our just struggle and paid profound concern to the welfare of the Korean nationals in Japan. Our struggle also won support of various strata of the Japanese people. Then the struggle for repatriation started, to which the home government rendered all aid and support. In the end we won, and a bridge was built to our beloved motherland over the sea.

Assistant manager Jo Hyun Ja (second from left) discussing with workers about their products



As for me, I returned home with two children, ahead of my husband, who had to remain in Japan for a while longer.

The socialist motherland received me most warmly. A modern flat on the riverside of the Daidong River was given to us, there was a job waiting for me! I started to work at the Institute of Embroideries. Of my two boys, the eleven-year-old one goes to school, and I leave the three-year-old one at the day nursery of our plant. This is not all.

My fellow workers always kindly helped me improve my skill in embroidery. They painstakingly taught me. I learned so much from our people who would gladly do the most difficult tasks before others and help those lagging behind.

In our socialist motherland, I found, working is not merely for earning a living, but it is the most creative and sacred endeavor for the prosperity and unification of the country. Gradually I began to right my wrong notions about working and about the "working woman."

Diligently I worked so as to be in step with our fellow countrymen.

I was pleased to hear by others that I was coming along fine. Yet, I knew I still had far to go. First of all, I wanted to study. A grand avenue to learning is opened before everyone in our land.

Soon after I expressed my wish, my institute arranged for me to take

the special course given at the People's Institute of Economics. (This course is specially arranged for those adults who could not have a regular school.)

In Japan I wanted so much to study, but had to give it up because of poverty. So it seemed I was dreaming when I enrolled in the college.

The college took special measures for helping me with my studies. Then I was given salary regularly while I was in school. And my co-workers and neighbours visited our home often offering their kind help.

At the institute I learned the mother tongue, history, geography, and others, then, philosophy, political economy, industrial management. It was not too easy for me to study. At the outset, I felt dizzy with many things to learn; it was so difficult for me to keep up with the lectures. Nevertheless, I studied assiduously and finished the course successfully. The schooling made me know what I should live for and how I should live. It also taught me about combining theory with practice—the very educational principle of our country.

Immediately after the graduation, I was made assistant manager of the embroidery institute. Frankly speaking, when I heard it, I was so perplexed since I had no experience of holding such a responsible position.

But I was determined to do my

best for the country and people.

Everyone at the plant received me warmly. They gave me timely good advices and suggestions.

All this moved me again beyond words. I said to myself. How different this is from the "asphalt jungle" where one knocks off others for his bread and glory. And I grew up in that "jungle."

I made up my mind to devote my all to my wonderful country and people. I am endeavoring to become a true servant of the people—one who loves the country, cherishes his fellow men, respects those above him and loves those under him. I make it a rule to go down among the employees and talk with them about the problems we face and solve them together in all things.

Later, the people made me a deputy to the People's Assembly of the City of Pyongyang, despite all my immaturity and shortcomings.

In the past I suffered every sort of pains and heartaches in an alien land, but now I, a proud master of the country, enjoy a happy life in the warm embrace of the motherland.

My husband has returned home too. So, I can say, our home is a completely happy one.

And I am resolved. I'll do my utmost for strengthening our magnificent socialist system and expediting the day of unification by driving out the American aggressors from South Korea.

(Continued from page 29)

down the small arch-shaped gate of the factory as the factory director says: "The small gate of the factory can be re-built, but the march of the Chullima can not be halted."

The film in two parts shows that

invincible are the people who take their fate into their own hands. In the first part the mass heroism and revolutionary will of our working class in the wartime production is most realistically brought to life. Then the second part shows the vigorous advance and noble quality of the workers of Korea in the era

of Chullima in the postwar years.

Many well-known veteran stars—Merited Actors Yoo Won Joon, Choo Suk Bong, Merited Actress Hong In Soon, and many others—appear in the film. The script is written by Yang Jai Choon and Kim Chang Sik and the film is directed by Oh Byung Cho and Choi Ik Kyoo.



Workers of the Thai-ng'uyen Steel Works

Fighting Vietnam, Heroic People

A member of the women militia



At the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Co-op Farm



THE entire people of Vietnam both in north and south are waging a heroic struggle against U.S. aggression.

Last January and February alone, the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people killed, wounded, and captured over 32,000 enemy troops including some 16,000 American soldiers and more than 3,500 South Korean puppet army men. And, on March 7, the Vietnam People's Army and people shot down the 900th American plane.

In an attempt to recover from the crushing defeats that the Yankees are suffering in the aggressive war against Viet-

nam, the U.S. imperialists keep bringing more U.S. troops into South Vietnam, while stepping up the criminal bombings on North Vietnam. And they are escalating the war.

However, the U.S. imperialists are driven into a tight corner at the hands of the heroic Vietnamese people who have stood up to a man in the just struggle.

The Korean people wholeheartedly support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just struggle. We will spare nothing in our efforts to further strengthen the militant solidarity with the heroic brothers and sisters of Vietnam who are fighting the American aggressors, the common enemy.

Particularly, marking the 16th anniversary of the "Day



Soldiers of the People's Army defending a bridge

of National Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" in Vietnam, our country designated the week of March 12-19 as the "Week of Supporting the National Salvation Struggle of the Vietnamese People Against U.S. Imperialism". During the

week various events took place to aid the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Following are some of the sketches drawn by Korean painters Jung Jong Yu and Kim Rin Kwon when they were in North Vietnam not long ago.

Fishermen in Quang-ninh Province



With the spirit of crushing the U.S. imperialists



EVIL JAPANESE MONOPOLY CAPITAL ON THE MARCH

The Japanese monopolies revived by Washington are openly taking the path of overseas aggression.

As is known, the Potsdam Declaration concluded toward the end of the Second World War and other international agreements called for effective measures for preventing the revival of Japanese militarism, breaking up Zai-batsu, and forbidding the restoration of war industries.

However, the U.S. imperialists, after the Second World War, foresaw to exploit military and economic potentialities of Japan and its experience in aggression for U.S. scheme of aggression on Asia. So the Washington government exerted much effort for the revival and reinforcement of Japanese militarism and its economic foundation, monopoly capital.

Around the time when the U.S. started the aggressive war in Korea in June 1950, it had invested much capital and extended loans and technical assistance so as to expand Japan's war industries. And big U.S. contracts for executing their war in Korea stepped up militarization of the Japanese economy.

During the Korean war the Japanese monopolies expanded their capacities greatly—some 70 per cent thanks to the 2,200,000,000 dollar U.S. war contracts.

In this way there was a speedy regeneration of Japanese industry in the postwar years. By 1964 its level surpassed 5 times that of 1934-1936. In 1962, Japan had already reached the prewar level (1937) in industrial production in the capitalist world, its position was only next to America, West Germany, and England. And this meant the revival of Japanese monopoly capital, the economic foundation of militarism.

It must be remembered, however, Japan having no sources for raw materials in the country has to get them from outside. Nor does it have a market for its goods and suitable places for capital investment. In the past, too, Japan imported raw materials and exported finished goods.

Japan's defeat in the last world war made her lose Korea and China, two almost exclusive sources for raw materials and markets.

Consequently, postwar Japan demanded more raw materials as its industries expanded rapid-

ly; and most of them have to be sought outside. The following table will show how much Japan depends on foreign sources for raw materials. (The figures are in percentages.)

Year	iron ore	copper	chromite	tungsten
	95.8	59.2	83.1	78.5
	manganese	crude petroleum		
1963	94.2	98.5		
	wheat	sugar	bean	
	81.6	82.9	83.5	

Source: "Zengei", March 1965 issue

However, against the rapidly increasing production only limited markets were available to the Japanese monopolists, and large quantities of raw materials were to be imported. All this left a growing deficit in Japan's foreign trade.

The amount of deficit between 1956 and 1960 was 2,891,000,000 dollars, but the figure went up to 3,579,000,000 dollars from 1961 to 1963. Thus, Japanese monopoly capital was placed in an unfavourable place in international payments. By the end of February, 1965 France, whose gold reserve and foreign currency holding in 1958 had been 12,000,000 dollars less than Japan, outstripped Japan nearly 3 times. ("U.N. Monthly Information", May 1965 issue)

Being in such a situation, Japan began to see over its fence. Particularly in 1965 black shadows of overproduction made Japan more restless. Sources for raw materials, markets, capital export loomed for the way-out. In this connection, the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" indicated that the Japanese monopolies have entered the path of overseas expansion in real earnest.

With the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as the spring-board, the Japanese monopolies are trying to re-invade South Korea, re-establish its lost domain, and infiltrate into Southeast Asia, Near and Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

The Japanese Government is scheming to in-

vest 800,000,000 dollars in South Korea under the name of "reparations" and "economic aid" on the strength of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty". In this the Japanese monopolies will enjoy extraterritorial rights in South Korea to make its economy a part of the Japanese economy.

By the end of 1964, the volume of Japan's overseas investment reached 2,500,000,000 dollars, mostly in Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

These investments are done under different labels: "reparations," "aid," and credit. And the Japanese monopolists are turning markets of these countries into the markets for Japanese goods, which is paving the way for Japanese export of capital.

Let's take the question of "reparations" for example.

This is a unique way of capital export, which the Japanese authorities are using for economic penetration into Southeast Asian countries.

In the "reparation agreements", it is stated that Japan will enjoy a most favoured nation treatment and it will offer economic "aid" to these countries, which will lead to capital investment.

In paying "reparations" only 2 per cent of them is done in cash while the rest is done with surplus goods. The total amount of reparation agreed upon by Japan is 1,152,000,000 dollars.

Under such reparation agreements Japanese monopoly capital has already penetrated into South Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries to turn them into a market for its goods and sources for raw materials. Thanks to these agreements Japan increased her capital export by 47 per cent and today it is second in the volume of capital export in the capitalist world. At the same time Japanese monopoly capital is working to set up yen areas in these regions. (Yen is the Japanese currency.)

It is the plan of the Japanese government to see a "common market" with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, and a "yen bloc" by bringing together Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Taking advantage of a number of Asian, African, Latin American countries facing the shortage of foreign currency holding and capital, Japanese monopoly capital is stepping up its export so as to put economies of these countries under its control.

Instead of loans, it is organizing joint or subsidiary companies and is buying up land and buildings, and is investing in power-plants and mines.

Under what they call "common development" and "promotion of industrialization", the Japanese monopolists have already built 118 factories in Thailand, the Philippines, and other countries in Southeast Asia, and 50 factories in Brazil, Argentina and other countries in

Latin America, and are infiltrating into some countries of Africa.

It is their aim to rake in fabulous profits by utilizing cheap labour force and raw materials of the recipient countries by selling accumulated machines and equipment. In this way they are trying to pile up colonial super profits and control economies of these countries.

The Japanese monopolies are also using "technical aid" as an effective means for boosting export of capital and goods. They brandish Japanese industrial know-how saying that it will promote industrialization and technical advance of the under-developed countries.

To attain the aggressive aims the Japanese monopolists are pressing these recipient countries to grant them rights to survey the land for natural resources and investigate topography, climate, etc.

Moreover, besides its political and military manoeuvres, the Japanese government has decided to give the puppets of South Korea, South Vietnam, and Laos 400,000,000 dollars of "urgent aid" every year. And when Johnson came out with the notorious "South-east Asian Development Plan," Japan pledged its full-hearted co-operation.

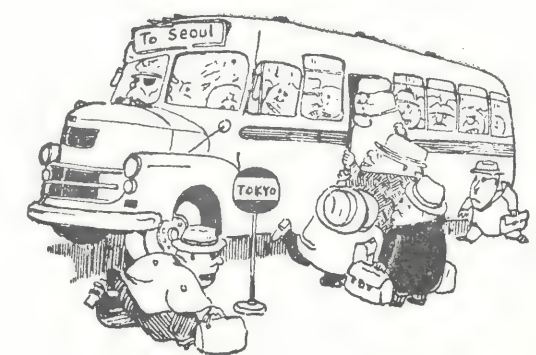
The scheme of Japanese monopoly capital for overseas expansion enjoys the blessing of Washington, which is stepping up the revival of Japanese militarism and threatens peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists, who are faced with financial and economic crises owing to their war policy, are trying to bolster their crumbling colonial rule and step up their policy for war by driving its puppet, militarism of Japan, into countries of Asia and Africa.

Japan's overseas expansion has double aims, namely for Japan's aggressive aims and for aiding U.S. aggression.

Therefore, the Japanese scheme to re-invade other countries together with the U.S. policy of aggression is threatening peace and security of the vast areas of the world.

Japanese capitalists:
"We shouldn't miss the bus."



Fraudulent Elections

KIM JUNG HYUN

It is nearly twenty-one years since Korea was divided into North and South. Yet the country has not been unified because of U.S. policy of aggression which is bent on obstructing Korea's unification and keeping South Korea as its colony.

Nevertheless, the U.S. ruling circles are still attempting to hide their enslavement policy towards South Korea under the name of the United Nations. They are adamant to the earnest wish of the entire Korean people who want to unify the country without outside intervention and peacefully through free and democratic all-Korea elections. Instead, they are clamouring for Korea's unification through the "U.N.-supervised elections."

The "U.N.-supervised election," as the world has witnessed repeatedly in South Korea since 1948, is a farce put on the stage by Washington. It is to set up a puppet regime. In these elections, people are deprived completely of the freedom of expression, while the election results are fabricated to serve the aggressive end of the United States.

Out of many "elections" conducted in South Korea the following three are enough to make one see clearly what the U.N.-supervised elections are like.

May 10, 1948 Separate Elections

The election held in South Korea on May 10, 1948, was for setting up a U.S. puppet regime in Seoul to shield U.S. policies for aggression and splitting Korea from the eyes of the world and lay a foundation for their colonial rule.

Washington knew very well that free atmosphere would not give birth to such a regime they are aiming at.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists were ready

to see bloodshed and terrorism for the election.

Prior to the election, the U.S. Military Government announced on April 30 that anyone who obstructed the "elections" would be shot, and placed the whole of South Korea under state emergency (American Military Government in South Korea, Ordinance No. 29).

Simultaneously with this, the American Military Government set up the Special Guard Units, mobilizing U.S. occupation troops to guard the polling stations and patrol the streets. At the same time, the number of puppet policemen was augmented from 35,000 to 50,000.

Heavy machine-guns and barricades were installed in the "polling stations" and police stations, and the armed policemen and terrorist gangs were posted at every street corner.

In the meantime, people were ordered to register for voting.

On the day of the elections, even U.S. ground, naval and air forces were mobilized to intimidate the population.

The policemen and terrorist gangs carried rifles, swords, baseball bats. They made rounds of the houses to drag out the inhabitants to the polling stations. If the people refused or hesitated to go, they were arrested or manhandled, sometimes they were killed.

Reporting on the terrorized Seoul an American correspondent reported: The atmosphere is little different from a city under martial law.

The South Korean people, however, fought back. Despite the inhuman measures of the American imperialists the people waged a valiant struggle against the May 10 election. The people was against the division of the country and the setting up of a puppet regime.

In all parts of South Korea nearly 1,000,000 people staged massive demonstrations. They

raided more than 170 police stations and over 140 polling stations and punished more than 170 U.S. stooges—reactionaries and traitors.

As a result, the separate election ended in a fiasco in face of the resolute struggle of the South Korean people.

Even according to the data released by the "South Korean Election Committee," in North Kyungsang Province only 10-20 per cent of the voters casted their ballots, and by force at that. On Cheju Island, in two constituencies out of three, balloting could not take place; and in the remaining one, only a few could be forced to come to the polls.

Even up to May 22, more than ten days after the polling, they could not make public the results for more than 30 constituencies.

Nevertheless, the American imperialists shamelessly fabricated the "election" results, and the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea", at the bidding of Washington, made a report to the United Nations—a report packed with lies from cover to cover. Even the murderous "election" was termed as one conducted in a "free atmosphere".

Following the "election", came the South Korean "National Assembly", another U.S. brainchild, which adopted the "constitution" to set up a regime headed by Syngman Rhee, an old U.S. dog.

Such was the first "election held in South Korea under U.N. supervision.

The March 15, 1960 Elections

The puppet Syngman Rhee regime after its master staged repeatedly the election farce. Syngman Rhee was a one-man dog of Washington. In these elections, too, the world saw nothing but barbarous suppression and abominable fraudulence. But to the U.N. Commission on Korea, these were "elections held in a free atmosphere."

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections held on March 15, 1960, again under the supervision of the United Nations in South Korea, Washington's "show-case of freedom and democracy in the East," were the worst of all.

Syngman Rhee who had been a target of the people's hatred knew very well that he could not give himself the cap of Presidency only by

the murderous "election." Accordingly, the Syngman Rheeites resorted to every conceivable underhanded method to assure them victory in the election.

The Syngman Rhee clique fixed March 15 for the election day. Originally the day had been set for in May. Syngman Rhee did this in order not to give the opposition parties ample time for electioneering. Then he saw to it that the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the opposition parties were killed.

Chough Byung Ok of the Democratic Party who was recorded on the registration list as a Presidential candidate suddenly died a mysterious death in a hospital in the United States before the election. Then the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the League for Safeguarding Democracy Against Dictatorship were robbed of documents by terrorists in a Seoul street in broad daylight before the registration day of candidates. So they could not stand as candidates. Then the U.S.-Syngman Rhee clique placed, as usual, the whole of South Korea under martial law, turning all the government offices into the election offices.

Policemen and plain-clothes men were swarming round all the communities, watching every move of the people. On the election day they mobilized the puppet police and terrorist gangs to drag people out to the polling stations.

Every unsavory step was taken for "victory". For one thing 60,000,000 hwan was given to the special police (which was organized specially for the election) for the pledge that they would carry out the instructions to the letter.

The puppet Syngman Rhee clique squandered the national treasury for the fraudulent "elections."

During this period, they spent some 15,000 million hwan for the police terrorism, intelligence and for the "elections".

They fabricated the results of the voting.

In North Kyungsang Province, the ballot boxes were replaced altogether by the ones the police had prepared beforehand.

So, in the end, the "U.N. supervised" election of March 15, 1960, made Syngman Rhee "president" again.

The South Korean people, however, refused to bear any longer tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique.

With such fraudulent "election" on March 15 as a momentum, the South Korean people at last burst into a violent storm of uprising on April 19 to throw Syngman Rhee overboard. The old dog hurriedly ran to the United States.

Such is the true colour of the South Korean puppet regime rigged by the United States through the "U.N.-supervised elections".

After the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee regime by the South Korean people, the United States in July, 1960 again conducted the "election under U.N. supervision" to install Chang Myun in South Korea. The July election was no different from its predecessors. Massacres were wantonly committed. This notwithstanding, the "U.N. Commission on Korea", bowing to the wish of the United States, in its annual report to the United Nations again stated that it was a "free and fair election."

Returning to Civilian Regime

As the Chang Myun regime became no more usable for their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists told the Pak Jung Hi military clique to stage a military coup on May 16, 1961.

However, the anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments of the South Korean people rose. Now the U.S. ruling circles staged a farce of returning to the civilian regime for the purpose of legalizing the military junta.

Thus, after the military fascist rule for about two years and a half, the U.S. imperialists had another set of elections—Presidential elections and elections to the National Assembly—in October and November, 1963.

Ostensively the elections were, it was said, for transferring the military rule to a civilian government. These elections surpassed those held by the Syngman Rheeites in cold-bloodedness.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique had enacted many evil laws. It goes without saying that these laws were for depriving the broad masses of their political freedom and rights, barring the opposition from running for "Presidency," and suppressing everyone who was not to their liking.

While concocting such evil laws, the U.S.-

Pak clique increased the number of the secret agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and expanded the network of fascist oppression.

Pak Jung Hi's party offered 5,000 won to each chief of the police substations, 1,000 won to each police sergeant and 500 won to every ordinary policeman to make the elections favourable to them.

In the puppet army, too, the "Chief of the Counter Intelligence Corps" was charged to make the rank-and-file soldiers vote Pak's party ticket.

Such preparations having been made beforehand, the "elections" proceeded from beginning to end in an unheard-of terror-ridden atmosphere under a "state of emergency."

In one sub-ward, Dongdai-moon district in Seoul alone, more than 130 bogus voters were listed on the registration-books; in Mokpo, it was brought to light that a voter had over 100 ballots! In Pohang, North Kyungsang Province, four cases of vote-dumping were found; in Hwasung 50 voting papers cast for the opposition candidates were made those for Pak's men. Yet, Pak could collect only 72 per cent of the total ballots representing only 36 per cent of the registered voters.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is the one rigged up by such fraudulent methods. And the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is working hard to cover up the U.S. policy of aggression, raving that "democracy has been restored" in South Korea.

For the question of Korea's unification the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are asserting that "general elections under U.N. supervision" should be held throughout North and South Korea. It is only reflecting Washington's aggressive scheme to extend U.S. colonial rule to North Korea.

The "Korean question" is one for the Korean people, it is their internal problem. It must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The unification of Korea should be attained by peaceful means on an independent, democratic basis without any foreign intervention.



LI DAN, a People's Actor and a member of the State Drama Theatre in Pyongyang, is one of the well respected and liked figures in our country. He is a veteran actor with a long career of 30 years.

TIME OF TRIALS

In his middle school days—then the country was under Japanese occupation—he was interested in literature and drama so much that he was fondly called by his friends a "writer".

But, he was expelled from school. You see, one day he told his fellow students a story about Admiral Li Soon Sin, a famous naval commander and patriot of Korea who had repulsed Hideyoshi's army that invaded our land in the late 16th century. The school authorities said it was a subversive act against Japan.

The incident was a great turning-point in his life. Having lost his father in his childhood, Li Dan was brought up by his mother who toiled and moiled to send the boy to school. But now the school door was closed in his face. This caused him to turn his eyes to the contradictions of the society.

PEOPLE'S ACTOR LI DAN

It gradually dawned on him. Unless the Japanese imperialists are driven out from the country, these contradictions would be there always. Antipathy and revolt against the society began to foster in his heart. And this prompted him to stand before the footlights. He wanted to act before the crowds projecting sufferings of the people and inspiring them

to revolt.

However, it was very difficult to become a member of a theatrical company. But he tried everything and in the end joined the "Arang Theatre", a popular theatrical company. Now he was an actor. Of course, at the outset he was given only insignificant parts. But he worked very hard. And his efforts were not in vain; in a few

Li Dan studying a new part



U.S. YESMAN'S ACT

IN February at the bidding of Johnson, Pak Jung Hi made a tour of Malaysia, Thailand, and Taiwan. His hurried trip to these places revealed once again what he is—the most faithful yesman of Washington.

Everywhere he went, Pak Jung Hi held talks with his colleagues—the mightiest allies of the U.S. in Asia—and issued “joint communiques.” They cried at the top of their voice “joint defence in Asia from communist menace,” “more troops to Vietnam,” and “co-operation and a collective security system for the common goal.”

The “communist menace” has been a Washington's cant. It has used it more than once to cover up its aggression and interference in internal affairs of others. “Joint defence” and “collective security” is another Washington's stock phrase for rounding up their cat's paws to form a “bastion” for aggression and war.

In his recent journey Pak Jung Hi read the lines written for him by the U.S. policy-makers, word by word, diligently and faithfully.

Then, why did the White House make its yesman “President” in Seoul visit other U.S. puppets in Southeast Asia?

Now the turn of events in Southeast Asia makes Washington jittery, to say the least. In the dirty war in Vietnam the Pentagon has tasted one shameful defeat after another. It

is said that the Pentagon is spending every day 25,000,000 dollars in carrying out the war in Vietnam. Then more U.S. soldiers are dumped there. Yet, Washington is having a hardest time; now it ordered its puppets “fall in!” It is set to escalate the war and make “Asians fight Asians.”

It is an open secret that U.S. Vice-President Humphrey visited these areas towards the end of last year to drive the armies of the U.S. satellites to the war on South Vietnam. And after the infamous Honolulu war conference, Humphrey made another tour of Asia to execute what had been decided at Honolulu. It shows how desperate the Yankee imperialists are.

While rooting its stooges to send more troops to South Vietnam, Washington is busy making the projected “northeast Asia military alliance” come into a reality for the escalation of the Vietnam war and aggression on Asia. For this, the Washington government forced Pak Jung Hi and Sato of Japan to conclude the

“Seoul-Tokyo Treaty”. Moreover, Johnson and his company have egged on its yesmen in Asia—in South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, South Vietnam, and Taiwan—to maintain frequent contacts.

It is not fortuitous that the United States should pick Pak for the trip. After all, it was under this unsavory character, an arch traitor to the Korean nation, the “South Korea-Japan talks” which had dragged on for fourteen years was concluded to create a basis for the “northeast Asia military alliance”. And Pak Jung Hi is the first one, among a few U.S. figure-heads in Asia, to dispatch troops to South Vietnam.

Washington ordered Pak to make the trip in February—he was to visit his ilks two months later. He renewed his loyalty to the masters and pledged his “active support for the U.S. war in Vietnam” prior to his trip.

Everywhere he went, Pak boasted of his sending South Korean troops to Vietnam and persuaded his “colleagues” to do likewise to save the Yankee boys dying in the jungles of South Vietnam. “Talks” and “foreign ministers’ conferences” were held for the speedy formation of the “northeast Asia military alliance.”

This faithful stooge of Washington displayed particular zeal in Taiwan.

Both Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek were in a most generous mood, that is, in praising each other. One said to the other, “You worthy leader of Asia against communism.” They exchanged toasts: “The day is not far off when

the mainland is liberated,” “Your army will occupy whole Korea,” etc., etc.

So, these human debris forsaken and repudiated by the people long ago had another round of pipe-dreams.

But it is to their advantage to know that nothing, even Pak Jung Hi's gasping desperation, can stop the forward march of the awakened Asian people toward liberation and the consolidation of national independence.



years he improved himself to play the leading role in the play “Sea Bird.”

The story of the play was built on a Korean youth being driven into the Japanese army. It exposed the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea. To Li Dan the play was almost a story of his own life, and he played the role admirably.

Of course, the play was not to the liking of the Japanese authorities to say the least. They began to persecute Li Dan—he was branded as “undesirable.” As a result, Li Dan was barred from appearing on the stage.

Now he was blocked again by the Japanese from pursuing what he so earnestly wished.

However, in order to earn a living, as such, he remained with the company doing odd jobs.

Thus, the years before liberation was the time of trials and tortures for Li Dan.

RESULT OF HARD WORK

At last the country was liberated.

But there was little difference in South Korea, where U.S. imperialists came to take the place of the Japanese imperialists and occupy South Korea. Li Dan was then in South Korea.

In March, 1946 he came over to North Korea together with his family leaving his aging mother at his home town.

In North Korea a radical

turn took place in his life. The people's power took a series of measures for the development of the national culture. Many new theatrical troupes were formed—in Pyongyang alone the Municipal Theatre and a number of other theatrical troupes were set up, and many new plays were staged.

At first Li Dan was a member of the Pyongyang Municipal Theatre, which was to stage a historical play “Admiral Li Soon Sin”. To his surprise, Li Dan was given the title role, the role of Admiral Li Soon Sin who repulsed the Japanese aggressors in the 1590's.

How moved he was! After all, because he told his friends about the patriotic Admiral he was expelled from the middle-

school. He put heart and soul in learning his role—often he stayed up all night. And his acting was superb. He brought down the house every time.

The play put the name of Li Dan in limelight.

He has appeared in a great number of plays playing the leading role—“The Phoenix”, “You Tell, The Biryoo River”, “Platoon, Charge!” “Wait for Us”, “Negro Lieut. Prett”, “The Chimes of Kremlin,” “A Guard under the Neon-light,” to name a few. Then he also appeared in films “People's Teacher”, “A Tale of Ryangban”, “The Blooming Season”, etc.

In recognition of his outstanding achievement in the theatrical world the Govern-

ment decorated him on several occasions with the Medal of Merits, Service Medal, and Order National Flag. In 1962 he was given the Title of People's Actor, the highest honour for the actors and artists in our country.

Not long ago he played the role of the Party chairman in the play “You Tell, The Biryoo River”, to win great admiration of the theatre-goers. He also produced the play.

While he is endeavoring to perfect his art, he pays special attention to training young actors and actresses. Last year he toured the country for about four months spending most of his time on training new talents for the theatre.

In 1962 he was elected as a

deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of our country. Therefore, he is also concerned very much about the state affairs.

He says: “They say that I am not getting younger. But I feel my spirit is ever fresh and getting younger. The benevolent social system has brought me up. Under this system I will keep young and endeavour for the prosperity of the motherland. I have only one wish—I am waiting for the day when I can act in the presence of my mother in South Korea. I have performed before millions. But she has not seen me on the stage. I'm waiting for the country's unification. It was my mother who encouraged me to act.”

Scenic Spots of Korea



"SAMILPO" (Three-Day Lake)

SAMILPO on the east coast is one of the scenic spots of the land. It is part of the famous Mt. Keumgang.

Sightseers usually make Samilpo the last point in their excursions to the renowned mountains. It has been established that Samilpo, a lake now, was originally part of the East Sea in remote days.

There is an interesting story about the origin of the name of the lake.

It happened in the era of Silla Dynasty, some thousand years ago. Four young warriors

named Yungrang, Sullang, An-sang, and Amsuk were passing by this lake and decided to spend the day and admire the scenery.

But, according to the story, they so enchanted by the beauty of Nature forgot to leave but stayed on three days. Hence the name of Samilpo, Three Day Lake.

The lake is about eight kilometres round, soaring ridges in the northwest and stiff granite walls in the south.

Two pine-covered islets floating in the lake, reflect in the

clear water which is dotted with seagulls in the air.

Then on the white beach flaming aronias smile in summer. The scenery is a picture itself.

In the past, when the country was under Japanese rule, this beautiful lake was a place only for the Japanese and the rich.

But, with the country's liberation Samilpo came back to the people—now it is a good vacation place.

The government has built many facilities here too for the vacationers.

WARMEST FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS

Kamara Ibrahima

Delegation leader of the Organization of
African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea



WHEREVER we went we felt the warmest friendly sentiments the young people in Korea cherish towards the youth of Guinea.

While in the midst of the Korean people who are fighting to drive out the aggressors and unify their country, we saw clearly how passionately the young people of Korea, young workers, peasants, intellectuals and students in particular, are sharing in scientific pursuits, production and construction.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to the entire youth and

people of Korea on the brilliant achievements they have made in socialist construction in their country under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, and pay our highest tribute to their successes.

Particularly, we heartily make a high appraisal of the invaluable achievements the Korean people have scored in their endeavour to build an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance.

Our delegation avails itself of its current visit to Korea to express

once again its full support to the stand of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the stand that the question of Korea's unification should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference, on a democratic principle and by a peaceful means.

In conclusion we express our sincere wish that the young people of Korea will register greater success by continuing their hard work on all fronts of socialist construction.

A 13-YEAR OLD PING-PONG CHAMPION

Some time ago a ping-pong contest was held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

In the match a thirteen-year old player named Ri Kil Nam, a third grade pupil of the Sinri Middle School, made quite a sensation.

He met with Master of Sports Kim Chang Ho in single. Kim Chang Ho is a veteran player who had appeared in many world championships.

Kim Chang Ho put up spirited performance, and he found in the boy a formidable opponent.

The score stood at 9:5 in Ri Kil Nam's favour. Everyone watched the contest with abated breath. Of course, the game ended in 12:21 and 16:21 against him. But the spectators gave a good hand to the boy player Ri Kil Nam whose encounter with

the world champion was little short of being spectacular.

Ri Kil Nam, a member of the school sports group, is working hard to improve his skills.

And there are many young ping-pong players growing up in the country besides Ri Kil Nam.



Fossils 130,000,000 Year Old

The area some 4 kilometres south of the City of Shinuijoo in North Pyongan Province is known a place for oolitic rocks.

According to old records, these rocks were formed as far back as the first half of the Jurassic Period of the Mesozoic, about 130,000,000 years ago. And it is recorded that in this oolite formation fossils of fresh-water echinoderm, fish, and fossils plant were discovered.

Students of the Shinuijoo Institute of Pedagogy investigated so far several times this oolite formation and gathered fossils. They succeeded in gathering cyrena, unio, both fresh-water echinoderms, and fresh-water fish lycop era chosenensis and fossil wood.

The unio, 0.5 to 1.5 centimetre, long on an average, is little bigger than cyrena.

These fossils and others unearthed in the area confirm that the layer of this part of our country is of the formation in the first half of the Jurassic Period.



I read your November (1965) issue of "Korea Today" which I found informative and educational.

Your sports article on the Asian Football GANEFO which concluded on August 11, 1965 in Pyongyang was enlightening.

May we have some articles in the English language on Cooperatives and Trade Unions of your country?

S.K. Sundaram
Penang, Malaya

* * *

I found the following articles in your excellent magazine interesting: "Self-Sufficiency in Consumer Goods", the "South Korea-Japan Talks and Washington", "Another Secret in the Living Body Explored", "Right to Work and Leisure", and "The Flaming Island".

Your illustrations are admirable

and entertaining.

I feel somehow your good magazine can have a few more pages. At any rate I would like to read about the medical development, government, and education in your country.

Keep up with your good work!

Michael Okoli
Onitsh, Nigeria

* * *

Your articles on a student of Kim Il Sung University and on Korea's farming were very enlightening. Our people are interested in knowing about the agricultural growth of other countries.

I should like to read more on Korea's youth and children and sports.

Benlala Yahia
Algiers, Algeria



Korea, surrounded by seas on three sides and with its many rivers, abounds in marine resources. At the same time, fish breeding is flourishing. In many parts of the country are to be seen fish breeding grounds where some 130 kinds of fresh water fishes are cultivated.

On December 10, 1965, the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of 6 stamps on fresh water fishes.

Stamp 1, "Rainbow trout," 2 jun. Stamp 2, "Sanchun fish or Salverinus malma curilus (Pallas)," 4 jun. Stamp 3, "Grass-eating fish," 10 jun. Stamp 4, "Yulmook fish or Branchnyspax Lenok (Pallas)," 10 jun. Stamp 5, "Carp," 10 jun. Stamp 6, "Gibel," 40 jun.

All stamps measure 24×33 mm. Multi-colour. Offset.



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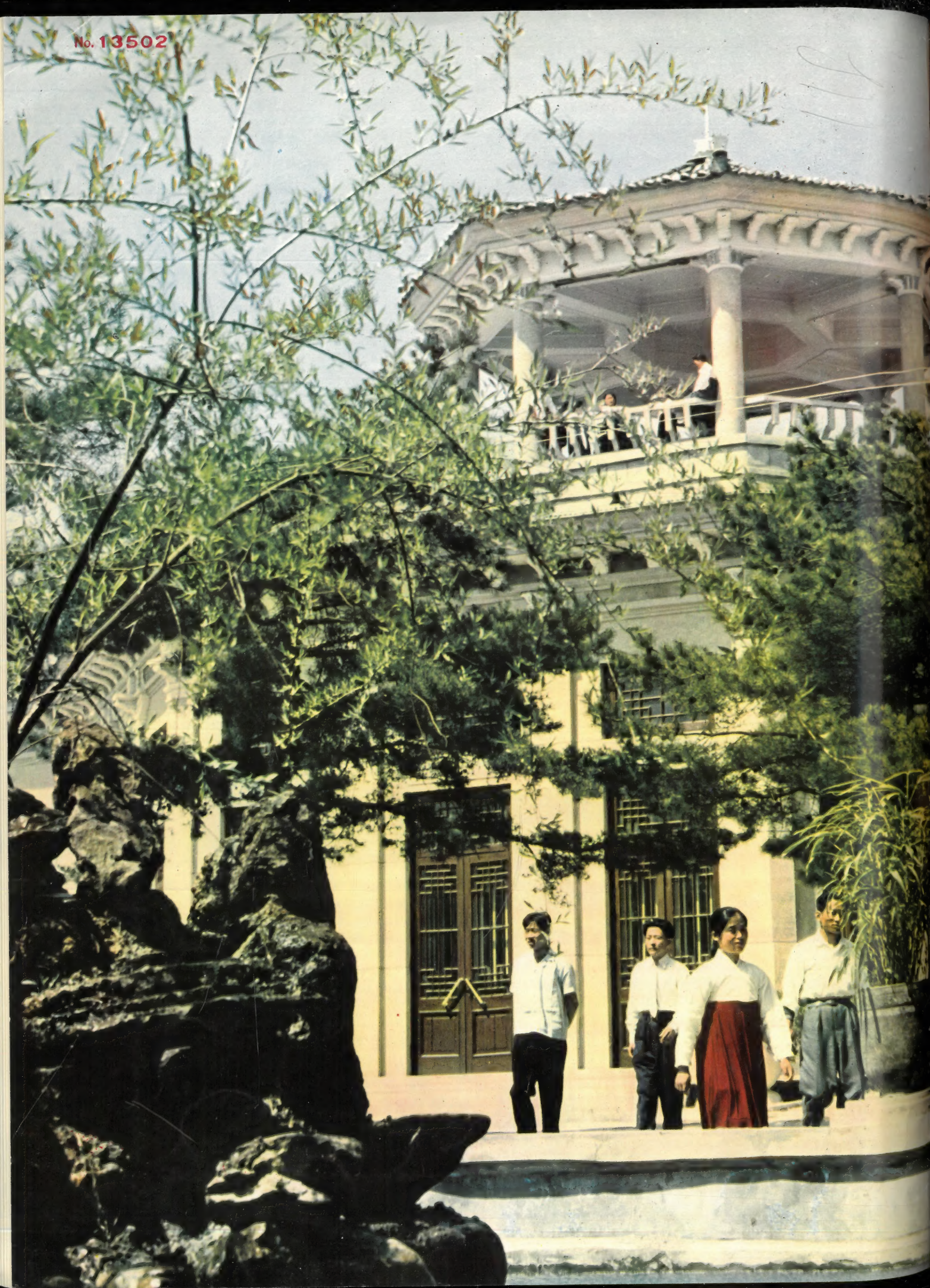
Korean Red Ginseng



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